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ON ARBOR LOW—III.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS.

It is no new discovery that ever until recent times, it has been the habit of peoples to bestow a magnificence and durability upon the temples of their gods immeasurably surpassing that of the habitations of men. This may have arisen from the greater piety of our ancestors, or from the circumstance that the temples of the gods were the creations of the labour and the wealth of communities, while the importance of domestic edifices bore proportion only to the wealth of individuals. And, in what land do we find monuments even of great national battles, which approach in importance those of the temples as exhibited in their ruins? Such columns as those of Trajan and Vendome are not mementoes of battle-fields so much as the monuments of great conquerors. It is a strange and inconsistent theory of Mr. Fergusson's, which would deprive of its religious monuments all the long period of the ancient Celtic occupation of Britain, and assign to a post-Roman period what monuments are found here; although they are of so rude a character as to point distinctly to an antique rude period; and of a style so utterly inconsistent with the Roman or post-Roman period in this land; and even to assign them to a Christian king, when there is no symbol of Christianity about them; and as records of great battles, in an age of literature, of which battles they are perfectly dumb. Had Mr. Fergusson, instead of assigning the stone circles of Britain to the Arthurian age, devoted half as much learning, labour, and skill to showing that King Arthur himself was but a myth, and his attributed deeds but fables, I think he would have undertaken much the easier task of the two. Records of the chivalrous king are only found in works which are evidently romances; in which he is a Christian giant, or a knight and king of knights flourishing at a period long before knighthood was instituted in this land; a Briton with habits and usages all belonging to a date long subsequent to that assigned to him, being the habits and usages

of the Normans of mediæval times—the times of the writers who invented him. Miracles are interwoven with all his actions; no wonder, for was not his father the Mountain-Dragon, his uncle Merlin the Wizard, his sister Morgan the Fairy, and his Round Table the round world itself? His birth-places too were England, Cornwall, Scotland, France, and where not? And the king has only for awhile mysteriously left us, and will even yet return and re-possess his kingdom; so it is prophecied; and so let the august dynasty now ruling in Britain be on their guard! What a splendid knight for an antiquarian combatant to oppose at the jousts, and win worship by smiting him to the earth, man and horse—as his friends Sir Launcelot du Lake, Sir Tristram de Lyons, Sir Lamoracke de Galis, Sir Ector de Maris and others, were wont to serve their opponents. Fancy all these noble knights, and, in addition, those thundering fellows, Sir Bleoberis, Sir Percevale, Sir Gareth, Sir Bors, Sir Gawaine, Sir Lionel, and the funny Sir Dinadin, all miraculously mighty men, idling up and down the country seeking adventures, and tilting at one another for practice, while the Saxons were invading and over-running the land! I omitted to include in that worshipful company of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table, Sir Palomides and his brother Sir Safre, who were Saracens, about two hundred years before Saracens were Saracens—and Sir Jack-the-Giant-Killer. Scott, in his "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," expresses disbelief in the authenticity of King Arthur when he writes in chap. XVIII. "As the British and Armoric champions begirt the Round Table of Uther's fabled son."

Let us return to the contemplation of those ancient people, vestiges of whose habits and institutions may be found among us to this day to an extent that, perhaps, some have little imagined, and to which I shall refer from time to time. We have been speaking of cromlechs or altars; the origin of their use among the nations is a curious enquiry. We have doubtless the ruins of one before us in the centre of this Circle of Arbor Low. Is it possible that human victims were ever sacrificed on those fallen stones? The ancient universality of sacrifices cannot, one would think, be accounted for by the assumption that it is a natural instinct of man. If a natural instinct of man be to shed the blood of an innocent creature with the view to win the favour of its Creator, why does not that instinct still operate? I pass by, at this moment, the Christian theory of the Mosaic sacrificial rites, remembering that altars smoked before the time of Moses or of Abraham. Our enquiry regards their earliest institution. In accounting for the early universality of sacrifices it is more reasonable to suppose that it was a custom inherited and carried abroad from that first home of the human family to which I have already alluded,—a part of that general inheritance of customs, language, traditions, and astronomical stone symbols. The sacrifice may have been an invention of the earliest priests of the Sun, for a source of revenue, or a tribute to the minister in the name of the deity to whose worship he ministered. It appears natural enough that man, watching the steady, benign, and incomprehensible process of the sun in producing and ripening benefits for man's use, and regarding the sun as the Lord of Life, should exclaim, when he gathered the fruits of the earth, "We

thank and praise Thee, O God!" but it does not appear simply natural that man should offer to return to the unreachable Giver a handful of those fruits which cannot be conveyed to Him, and of which, with His creative power and boundless wealth, no possible need can be conceived, since the stores of the universe are His. And, if He were even reachable with a gift, it would be as though one, receiving a present of gold from a wealthy benefactor, should offer to present back to him a small fraction of that same gold. Still less likely does it appear that man should instinctively deem the Creator specially pleased and appeased by the violent destruction of His sentient creatures, and the offering to Him, who cannot be reached with them, the entrails, fat, and blood of animals, while the priests shared with the sacrificers the choice portions. Therefore, I say again, that the universality of the custom of offering sacrifices, which we find established at the dawn of history, points to the continuance of a practice invented by priests for some purpose, perhaps their own emolument, in pre-historic times. If acceptable at all, it would seem to the common mind that, of the two, such an offering as Cain's would be more acceptable to a beneficent Deity than that of Abel. And it indeed appears that we are unable to read the Genesiac writings of Moses with any reliable appreciation. Josephus, the Jewish historian and antiquary, says in his preface to the *Antiquities*, speaking of the writings of Moses, "all things here have a reference to the nature of the universe; while our legislature speaks some things wisely, but enigmatically, and others under a decent allegory, but still explains such things as required a direct explication plainly and expressly. However those that have a mind to know the reasons of everything, may find here a very curious philosophical theory, which I now indeed shall waive the explication of; but if God afford me time for it, I will set about writing it, after I have finished my present work." That "explication," if Josephus ever wrote it, does not appear to be now extant, and we can only read Genesis in darkness and guideless. This statement by the learned Josephus may afford some comfort to those Christians who have so persistently but illogically and vainly contended for the literal reading of Genesis, in opposition to the infallible record of the earth's history, which Old Time—nay, which God Himself—has written upon the rocks, and upon the pages, or strata, of the earth. The earliest offerings to the heavenly bodies, or rather to their priests, were, probably, the fruits of husbandry. It is remarkable that the Gaelic word for sacrifice should signify *the offering of the Cake*; and that Jeremiah xlv. 19, alludes to the cakes which were offered by the idolatrous Jewish women to the "Queen of Heaven"—Baalis, Astaroth, or the Moon. There are some who will smile at this authority; but, let it be remembered that it was written seventeen hundred years before Geoffrey of Monmouth wrote, and so is at least of more respectable antiquity. Probably the Celtic term for the offering of the Cake, being the earliest established synonym for sacrifice, was retained after the nature of the sacrifice was changed, and included the offering of blood, entrails, and fat, at the feast of flesh; and the old sacrifices of cakes, wine, and burnt-incense continued, rather than the blood offerings, to be offered to the

Moon to a later period. But the altars of the Queen of Heaven were also ultimately polluted with blood, so that Diana, the Greek and Roman Moon, was also named *Sæva Dea*,—*the cruel goddess*. It appears probable that the Flath-innis, or Heaven, of the Celts was invented during the period of the Cake, rather than of the Blood, sacrifices. When the latter reached their extreme development the Heaven of the sacrificers was altered to suit it. The Flath-innis—the island of the brave and virtuous—which word is still used in the Gaelic to denote Heaven, was an island where “there was an eternal spring and an immortal youthfulness; the Sun shed always there its kindest influence; gentle breezes fanned it, and streams of ever-equal currents watered it. The trees were alive with music, and bending to the ground with flowers and fruit. The face of nature always unruffled and serene, diffused on every creature happiness, and wore a perpetual smile of joy; whilst the inhabitants, strangers to everything that could give pain, enjoyed one eternal scene of calm festivity and gladness. The situation of this happy place seems to have been in some calm upper region, beyond the reach of every evil which infests this lower world.” There appears no fit place here for an altar of blood. Doubtless this paradise, promised by the priests of the Sun to the brave and virtuous, was, in their expectation, surer of realization than the return of the day. For it was promised by those who had gained implicit credence in their supernatural knowledge and powers, and their access to the gods; and who even repeatedly and recurrently confirmed that belief by causing, as it appeared, their chief god, the Sun, at their suggestion, to hide his face from mankind at times, abnormally, in awful eclipse. It is no extravagant imagination that around this venerable Circle of Arbor Low, the ancient inhabitants of this land worshipped for ages, with the assured anticipation of this happy future. It is natural that the Heavens of the various creeds of mankind should be the poetic promise of full enjoyment of their special tastes and habits. This Flath-innis was the Heaven of a people evidently poetic and peace-loving. It was not exactly the Heaven of the Celts’ distant cousin the Red Indian. He, besides the delightful country blessed with perpetual spring and an immortal youthfulness, expects to be provided with abundance of game in happy hunting grounds, and rivers abounding with fish, that he may catch them. Nor is it exactly the Heaven of Islam. The Mahometan, in his paradise of eternal spring and immortal youthfulness, is to loll on silk couches, himself dressed in heavenly green robes and bejewelled with celestial pearls and gold. His butlers and waiters are to be most beautiful youths, who will serve him with silver cups of celestial wine, scented with musk, his favourite perfume; and his companions will be the ravishing Houris, themselves even created out of pure musk. His heaven is a luxurious harem. It is but fair to mention, however, that this is the lowest of the Moslem’s heavens, and that the seven others are all progressively more and more spiritual and nearer to God. The Elysium of ancient Greece and Rome was the Flath-innis of the Celts with the added sensualities and intellectual refinements of Grecian civilization exaggerated. My purpose in these references is to show that the anticipated heaven of a people is

the representation of its tastes poetically and excessively indulged, without alloy and without cloy; and that Flath-innis reflects a people originally peace-loving and guiltless of blood. Yet I shall show that so long ago as at the dawn of history mankind had probably advanced so far in blood-shedding that human sacrifices were already common. I pass by the Genesaic account of the sacrifices of Cain and Abel, because I need Josephus' explication of the allegorical meaning of the early part of Genesis, which is not in reach. For the same reason I make no use of the literal account of Noah's sacrifices. The careful study of the evidences which constitute the history of mankind, makes their ancestry populous and wide-spread at a vastly more ancient date than that ascribed by chronologists to Noah, or to Adam; though we need not go so far back as Mr. Fergusson, when he says that in Spain and France "an aboriginal population had existed for thousands and *tens of thousands* of years." We need not doubt that blood sacrifices were offered so far back as 2450 years before Christ, the period which chronologists assign to Noah's reign, but we may doubt whether so late as that in the world's history mankind commenced a post-diluvian repopulation of the whole earth from one sire.

Inasmuch as some have argued that because of the *cake* signification of the Gaelic word for sacrifice, therefore the Celtic sacrifice was never of blood, I wish to show that it was probably progressive from the one to the other, and that blood sacrifices, and even human sacrifices, were of very ancient origin, and may have been in practice before the earliest emigrants left the primitive home. The same Hebrew prophet who speaks of the women's offerings of Cakes to the Queen of Heaven, says, "They have built also the high places of Baal, to burn their sons with fire for burnt-offerings unto Baal." So that at the same time that cakes continued to be offered to the Moon, human sacrifices were made to the Sun, 600 years before Christ; and we have already seen that the Sun-worshippers of Europe made human sacrifices so late as the time of Charlemagne, about 1400 years later. But we have mention of human sacrifices much earlier than the time of Jeremiah. There is an account in *Kings*, of Mesha, the shepherd king of Moab, who, when defeated by the Israelites and their allies, and while besieged in his city Kir-haraseth, sacrificed the crown prince, as the greatest offering he could make to heaven to win favour in his great extremity. The words are, "Then he took his eldest son that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt-offering upon the wall." It is worthy of note that the allies, instead of pressing the siege, appeared to have attributed some value to this sacrifice, and foreboding a reverse, gave up the war. To trace backward, and to add confirmation, it is written in Ps. cvi. 37, 38, "They sacrificed their sons and their daughters unto devils, and shed innocent blood—even the blood of their sons and their daughters, whom they sacrificed unto the idols of Canaan:—and the land was polluted with blood." Earlier still, Jephthah having vowed to the Lord that if He would give him the victory over the Ammonites, "whatsoever cometh forth from the doors of my house to meet me, when I return in peace from the children of Ammon, shall surely be the Lord's, and I will offer it up as a burnt-offering." This is plain lan-

guage. It might be expected that some of his household would naturally come forth to meet him on his return, according to universal custom on such occasions; and "behold, his daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances." And, she being his only child, when he saw her he rent his clothes, and said "Alas!" There appeared to be no idea admissible to his mind that *she* need not be included in the vow of the burnt-offering, and that he might look beyond her for his dog, or a pig, or a sheep, or any other creature than his own child. And it is clearly recorded, that after the grant of two months' probation "she returned unto her father, who did with her according *"to the vow which he had vowed."* Some are so shocked at this record that they dishonestly interpolate words to alter the plain meaning. Her death is confirmed by the passage "And it was a custom in Israel, that the daughters of Israel went yearly to lament the daughter of Jephthah the Gileadite four days in a year." And what would be thought of that legislator who should introduce into the British Parliament a bill making it penal for Englishmen, and foreign residents in England, to burn their children as sacrifices to gods? Had it not been already a practice in the time of Moses; why should he have made a law as in Lev. xx. 2, that "Who-soever he be of the children of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn in Israel, that giveth any of his seed unto Molech; he shall surely be put to death." This law against the practice, implies its occurrence at that early period. Passing sons and daughters through the fire to Molech was a matter of frequent complaint on the part of the prophets and historians against the children of Israel. Molech appears to have been the Ammonite synonym for the Sun, Baal, King, or Lord. In other dialects it was Melec—a king, and Adrammelech—the mighty king, still applied to the Sun. Molech is in Scripture more than once made identical with Baal; his high places, or elevated altars, outside Jerusalem, in the valley of the son of Hinnom being sometimes called the high places of Molech, and in others of Baal. In Jer. xxxii. 35, is written "And they built the high places of Baal, which are in the valley of the son of Hinnom, to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto Molech." Ascending the ladder of antiquity we reach the time of Abraham. From that mist of ages which clings around the earliest records of Genesis—records made from long descended and allegorized traditions—the history of Abraham and his posterity may be accepted as free. They were family histories not so very ancient when penned by Moses. If from early teaching and common custom one had become imbued with the belief that human sacrifices were acceptable to the Deity, then it would be just possible that the command of a familiar angel, or of a voice from heaven, to slay one's own son upon an altar, and offer him as a burnt-sacrifice to God, might be received as a divine command; to be devoutly though sorrowfully obeyed. But if there had been no previous belief in the divine acceptance of human sacrifices, nor familiarity with such sacrifices, or if there had been even familiarity with such sacrifices, and they had been regarded only as wicked rites to evil demons, then such a suggestion, from however familiar an angel, or however sweet a voice from heaven, would naturally have been re-

garded as the suggestion of a fiend disguised as an angel of light; to be resisted as a snare and a temptation to do murder, and gain sacrificial homage to the devil. But, according to Moses, Abraham received as consistent with the divine nature, and not to be for a moment distrusted, the command to offer up his son as a burnt-sacrifice. And Abraham took a journey to a mountain, for the sacrifice was to be on a high place, in accordance with the practice of the Sun-worshippers as recorded in history and shown in extant dolmens and circles: "And Abraham took the wood of the burnt-offering, and laid it upon Isaac his son; and he took fire in his hand and a knife; and they went both of them together." "And they came to the place which God had told him of; and Abraham built an altar there, and laid the wood in order, and bound Isaac his son, and laid him upon the altar upon the wood. And Abraham stretched forth his hand, and took the knife to slay his son." This account is too minute and graphic to admit of any dishonest sophistical twist of meaning. Abraham must have been familiar with human sacrifices in his native land, Ur of the Chaldees. Also with Grove-worship; for it is written, "And Abraham planted a Grove in Beer-sheba, and called there upon the name of the Lord, the everlasting God." And previously we read that he had there digged a well, and that Beer-sheba meant—the well of the oath. Here we have an instance among a thousand others, of the remarkable honesty of the writers of Holy Writ; an honesty conspicuously greater than that of their Christian commentators. The tradition of Abraham's acts, which Moses recorded, appears to have been written down so faithfully and exactly that there is no attempt made to conceal Abraham's belief in the possible acceptability to God of human sacrifices; although the biographer is the same legislator who first made the practice penal. And, throughout the sacred writings the most favourite heroes are so impartially described, that the secret faults of their private lives are exposed with stern and remarkable honesty of portraiture. Mahomet's account of the conversion of Abraham from idolatry, which is given in the sixth chapter of the Koran, is curious, and worth transcribing here:—

"And Abraham said unto his father Azer, 'Why dost thou take graven images for Gods? Verily, thou and thy people are in error.'

"Then was the firmament of heaven displayed unto Abraham, that he might see how the world was governed.

"When night came, and darkness overshadowed the earth, he beheld a bright star shining in the firmament, and cried out to his people who were astrologers: 'This, according to your assertion is the Lord.'

"But the star set, and Abraham said 'I have no faith in gods that set.'

"He beheld the moon rising, and exclaimed, 'Assuredly this is the Lord.' But the moon likewise set, and he was confounded, and prayed unto God, saying, 'Direct me lest I become as one of these people, who go astray.'

"When he saw the sun rising, he cried out, 'This is the most glorious of all; this of a certainty is the Lord.' But the sun also set. Then said Abraham, 'I believe not, oh my people, in those things

which ye call gods. Verily, I turn my face unto Him, the Creator, who hath formed both the heavens and the earth.'"

Thus far we see the extreme probability that Grove-worship, and human sacrifices, were established customs at least 2000 years before Christ. But they must have been established very much earlier, seeing that they had already been carried from the first community by the founders of kingdoms grown important in the days of Abraham. Egypt was already a kingdom with its Pharaohs; the Philistines or Phœnicians were established in kingdoms on the Mediterranean, and several empires flourished in other parts of Asia. It is extremely probable too that some of the family had already found their way, by whatever route, to the American continent, carrying with them the habit of human sacrifices, Asiatic traditions and words, the Asiatic worship of the Sun and Moon, and the stone-structural fashion of Circles, Menhirs, and Pyramids; and had builded one of the latter in close imitation of the tower of Baal or Belus at Babylon. At this era metals were already in use, and silver money too, for a field was bought by Abraham for "four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." It must have been prior to this era, in much ruder ages, that some wandering families had emigrated north-westward, until they or their descendants reached the British Isles, bringing with them also the fashions of Circles, Menhirs, Cairns, flint implements, Asiatic words, and the custom of human sacrifices to Baal, as well as of the cake to Astaroth; which fashions and customs their successors conserved down to the time of Cæsar. At any rate we have historical evidence that these Sun and Moon worshippers were anciently settled in Britain as well as in Gaul, and that Britain had become a sort of Celtic University to which candidates for the priesthood resorted from Gaul for their better instruction in the mysteries of the office. We may judge from this that in Britain the religion was of venerable antiquity, and that it was more purely preserved here for the same reason that liberty has since been so—because of the insular immunity from frequent hostile invasion and the superposition of reformed faiths, to which the nations of the continent were more exposed. Doubtless human sacrifices, which were an important feature in the Celtic ritual, or Sun-worship, and which even to Abraham appeared not unlikely to be acceptable to the Deity, and which therefore must have been in practice at the dawn of history, were made on the dolmen now prostrate within this curious old relic of Arbor Low, at the same time that altars throughout the inhabited world were smoking with the same unnatural offerings.

It is recorded that it was the extreme and habitual cruelty of the priests of the Sun, who were constantly seeking omens in the entrails of men, women, and children, that caused the ultimate overthrow of their power. Their demand for victims rendered the people also utterly hardened and pitiless, and not only did men in Britain fight, as men do to this day in Western and Southern Africa, for the mere purpose of securing sacrificial victims, but parents offered up their own sons and daughters. I wish this condition of pre-Christian society in Europe to be especially noted, because, while I shall presently speak of the Christian compromise with Paganism, I shall follow

with an apology for the early Fathers. Strabo distinctly states that it was because of the prevalence of human sacrifices in Britain, that the Romans determined to abolish their religion. Yet the Romans themselves were not entirely free from the hideous custom. It was not until the year of the City 657, that human sacrifices were even prohibited by a decree of the Senate. "Mankind," says Pliny, "are under inexpressible obligations to the Romans for abolishing so horrid a practice." Yet that prohibition was not effectual, even in Rome itself. We read that after this decree two men were sacrificed as victims with the usual solemnities, in the Campus Martius by the Pontifices and Flamen of Mars in the time of Julius Cæsar, and in the year of the City 708. And, five years later, when Augustus had compelled L. Antonius to surrender at Perusia, he caused a large number of senators and equites, who had sided with Antonius, to be sacrificed as victims at the altar of Julius Cæsar. From these circumstances it has been concluded by some that the senatorial decree referred to by Pliny was directed only against private sacrifices for magical purposes. But even if so it was ineffectual, for we read that boys used to be sacrificed in Rome for magical purposes, in the times of Cicero and Horace. And at about the same period, when Catiline united fellow conspirators to his cause, a slave was murdered or sacrificed, and his blood mingled with the beverage in which they pledged each other to their treason against the republic. From which it is evident that the Romans had relapsed from the merciful teaching of the Reformation which had probably founded their poetic religion more than 1500 years before Christ. I allude to the reformation effected in Greece by the colony of Egyptians under Cærops, who settled in Attica and founded Athens. Egypt had then already grown sick of her human sacrifices to Osiris, the Egyptian Sun. Cærops, when he settled in Attica, appears to have found there in operation the universal custom of bloodshedding, and, erecting the first Grecian altars to Jupiter or Jove—probably synonymous with Jehovah—as the supreme God, he taught his subjects that no sort of cruelty ought to approach the divine altars, and that nothing which had life was to be sacrificed, but rather cakes of corn, since the celestial nature was clement and propitious. If the merciful precepts of Cærops were ever fully enforced during the fifty years of his reign in Attica, the priests again ultimately prevailed, and the Grecian altars again smoked with animal sacrifices, and even human victims, although not to the extent to which the latter had prevailed among the original Sun-worshippers. Even at Athens, the city of Cærops, men were, after the death of that good king, occasionally sacrificed to Apollo, the Grecian Sun; and history declares that human sacrifices were customary in Cyprus, Rhodes, Chios, Lesbos, Tenedos, Phœcia, Lacedæmon, and Crete; and the practice, as I have hinted, was continued by the Romans—the cousins and the co-religionists of the Greeks. History also mentions that human sacrifices were offered in Carthage, Sicily, Sardinia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Scythia, Persia, and India—in fact throughout the inhabited world—apart from the Bible evidence which I have quoted.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

(Continued from Vol. XVII. page 92.)

1670-1. Sir Robert Browne, Knt. and Baronett, bur. Mar. 3. (124.)

(124.) "1660-1, Mar. 23, Rt. Whatton, Ald., The Alderman, comburgesses, and capitall burgesses or comon counsell at the last hall (7th) with one assent and consent did order and agree that the Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Exeter, Sr. Rt. Browne, Baronet, William Montague, esq., William Stafford, esq., John Wildbore, gent., and Thomas Colby, gent., be made free, and are hereby freely admitted to their freedom. Sir Robert Browne paid over 10s. to the Alderman and undertook to pay that amount annually for distribution amongst the poor."—*Corp. Rec.* Sir Robert. I am inclined to believe, was the 3rd and last Baronet of that name, of Walcot, Northamptonshire, a hamlet about 3 miles to the south of Stamford. Sir John Browne, alias John de Werkes, of the Company of Mercers, served the office of Lord Mayor of London in 1480, and was son of John Browne, of Oakham, Rutland. His first wife being Alice, daughter and heiress of William de Swineshead, and his second, Anne Betwood. By the latter he left a son, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1507, and by the former a successor. Robert, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir John Sharpe, Knt., and had two sons, Robert, his successor, and Edward, Knight of Rhodes, and one daughter, Isabel, married to George Quarles, of Ufford. The elder son, Robert Browne, of Walcot, near Stamford, one of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edw. Palmer, of Angmering, Sussex, and left, with a younger son, John, of Welley, Wilts, a successor, Robert, of Walcot, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Philip Barnard, of Alderham, esq., and relict of Sir Barnard Whetstone, of Woodford-row, Essex, by whom he left a son and heir, Sir Barnard, K.B., who died in 1603. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Robert, also of Walcot, created a Baronet 21st Sept., 1621. His first wife, Anne, daughter of Roger Copstock, died *s.p.*, his second was Elizabeth, daughter of John Doyley, of Chiselhampton, Oxon, esq. (grandfather of John Doyley, esq., created a Baronet by Charles II., July 7th, 1666), by whom (who wedded secondly Sir Guy Palmes, of Ashwell, Rutland, Knt.), he left at his decease, in 1623, a son, Sir Thomas, who married Anne, daughter of the above-named Sir Guy Palmes, Knt., and dying in 1635, left issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne; the latter married Lord John Poulet, of Hinton St. George, Somerset. Sir Thomas was succeeded by his uncle, Robert, who dying unmarried, the Baronetcy expired. The family estate of Walcot passed from a family of that name to the Brownes *temp.* Henry VII., in whose possession it remained till 1662, when it was purchased by Bernard Walcot, esq., who, about 1674, sold the estate (including the manors of Walcot, Southorpe, and Pilgate, and lands at Barnack and Bainton), to Sir Hugh Cholmeley, who pulled down the old house, and built the present one. It was afterwards purchased by the Hon. Sidney Wortly Montague, and sold by him to John Noel, esq., 4th and youngest surviving son of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, by his fourth wife, Elizabeth Bertie, eldest daughter of Montague, Earl of Lindsey. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Bennet, Lord Sherard, and widow of Edward, Lord Viscount Irwin, and on his decease in 1719, this estate fell to John Noel, esq., his eldest son, M.P. for Rutland. It now belongs to R. H. C. Neville, esq. Sir Robert Browne, the last Baronet, after the sale of the family estate came to reside at Stamford, which at this period was a kind of metropolis, several of the surrounding resident gentry having a town house here. The arms of the family are—*Asure*, a chevron between three escallops within a bordure engrailed *or*.

1670. Elizabeth, dau. of Tobias Aslocke, bur. Mar. 4.

" Mr. Charles Thorogood, bar. Mar. 7.

1671. Edmund, son of Edmund and Mary Azlacke, bapt. July 1.

" Elizabeth, dau. of Lenard and Sarah Ashton, bapt. Aug. 20.

" Matthew, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Wiche, bapt. Sept. 2, bur. Aug. 4, 1672.

" John, son of Tobias and Norris, bapt. Nov. 4.

" William, son of John Wotton and Tabitha, bapt. Nov. 11.

" Edward, son of Edward Curtis, gent., and Frances, bapt. Nov. 12.

" Cranmore, son of Daniel Wignore, gent., and Frances, bapt. Nov. 27, bur. Aug. 16, 1672.

" Mr. Joseph Parry, clerk, and Mary Rayner, mar. July 14.

" Frances, dau. of Edward Curtis, mayor, bur. Nov. 21.

" Richard Burnham, Millenr, bur. Aug. 23. (126.)

(125.) Nov. 7, 1647. Jeremiah Cole, Ald. At this hall Richard Burnham is respited his freedom untill further deliberacon be had whether it be convenient or necessary to admit him to scott and lott. He was ultimately admitted, as I find it recorded on the 30th Jan., 1648-9, "the hall agreed that Richard Burnham, millener, should be admitted to scott and lott for xlii. slyne, five pounds whereof he hath paid down to John Palmer, chiefe chamberlaine, and to give a bill of his hand for the payment of the other 5li. at Lamas next and give security to discharge the towne from his charge and then to be sworne"—*Corp. Rec.* In 1650 he was Overseer of the Poor, and Churchwarden in 1657.

1671. Mrs. Ann Meares, widd., bur. Oct. 25.

" Francis Caldecott, bookseller, bur. Nov. 21.

" Sarah, dau. of Francis Wingfield, esq., bur. Dec. 13. (126.)

(126.) Another dau. of Francis W., esq., by his second wife Lucy. She was bapt. at All Saints', Stamford, three days before.

1671-2. Richard Newcombe and Ellen Preston, mar. Feb. 8.

Edmund Sharpe and Phebe Blackburne, mar. Feb. 23. (127.)

(127.) Edm. S. Mercer paid £10 to the Chamberlains, Wm. Anthony and Phillemon Uffington, 20 Mar., 1672-3, and took up his freedom, elected a cap. bur. 10 Aug., 1675; Alderman 4 Oct., 1677; Mayor 1678-9. He was dec. in 1701, as on the 28 Aug. in that year Francis Wilcox was elected an alderman in his room. In 1675 Edm. S. was one of the Overseers of the Poor. Mr. Wilcox, who was elected an Alderman in his room, was a son of John W., of Collyweston, bound apprentice to Samuel Parker, of Stamford, mercer, 25 Dec., 1676; Constable for this parish 1686-7; one of the Overseers of the Poor 1687; and Churchwarden in 1689, 1691, and 1712. He appears to have violated the Municipal regulations regarding the taking in of inmates, as the following entry from the books will show:—"1692: Apl. 27. Thos. Linthwait, Mayor. At this hall itt is ordered and agreed upon that Mr. Francis Wilcox shall be discharged from taking in any inmates upon pain of suffering and paying y^e penalty of y^e constitution in y^t behalfe made."

1671-2. Steven Featherston and Margaret Featherston, mar. Feb. 27.

Mary, wife of John Hardy, bur. Jan. 4.

1672. Samuel, son of Mr. John and Elizabeth Rogers, bapt. May 29.

" Richard, son of Mr. Matthew Wyche and Elizabeth, bapt. Aug. 14.

" Mr. Christopher Lake, bur. June 11.

" Anne, dau. of Mr. Daniel Clarke, bur. Dec. 9. (128.)

(128.) In the Churchwardens' book of accounts for St. John's Parish, I find the following entries:—"1589. Itm.: paid to Thomas Clarke the last day of March for mending of the west wyndowe iijd. 1614-5. paid to Mr. Clark for 12 foote of new glass and a foote of old glass viijs.; paid for removing the ladders to mend the wyndowes ijd." Rowland C. was Collector of Poor in 1628; Edward C. Overseer of Poor in 1654, Sidesman, or Assistant 1670; and Ch. W. 1671-2.

1672. Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. John Rogers, bur. Dec. 11.

1672-3. Hannah, dau. of Tho. Pilkington, esq., bur. Jan. 15. (129.)

(129.) This family is met with very early in the Municipal Records. Robtus Pylkington, "journyngman," paid ijs. and admitted 5 Nov., 1654; Robert P., baker, paid vijd. xijs. iijd. and admitted 24 Mar., 1634-5; Thos. P., late apprentice to Thos. Thorogood, mercer, admitted 23 July, 1672, elected a cap. bur. in the room of Rt. Cammock, and then an alderman in the room of Thos. Hawkins, who had removed from the town 29 Aug., 1672; he appears to have got into difficulties, as the following extract will show:—"1680, Aug. 26, Edw. Sharpe, Mayor. Whereas Mr. Thos. Pilkington late alderman of this borough, by reason of a statute of bankrupt w^{ch} was sued out against him did flee from y^e corporacon of Stamford, and hath been absent for above y^e space of one whole year last past, by w^{ch} means and for other circumstances w^{ch} he lyes under is thought to bee incapable to doeing further service in this corporacon. Therefore at this hall it is ordered y^t it shall bee putt to y^e vote whether hee shall bee removed from his office of alderman, and another chosen in his stead or noe the same to bee determined by y^e major pte of y^e votes of y^e Mr. Alderman and c'll here assembled. The major pte of w^{ch} have voted that hee shall bee removed and another fitt pson to be elected in his place and stead."

1673. Martha, daughter of Daniel Wigmore, esq., bapt. Oct. 4.

" Thomas, son of Leo. Ashton and Sarah, bapt. Oct. 25.

" Alice, daughter of Mr. Silvester Emblin and Mildred, bapt. Dec. 4, bur. 21 May, 1675.

" John Buttery and Ann Cleppole, mar. Mar. 27.

" Mr. Jeremiah Goodnap and Mrs. Ann Langton, mar. Aug. 5.

" Edward Azlook, Braiser, bur. Oct. 30.

1673-4. Thomas Stoyt and Elizabeth Phillips, mar. Feb. 6. (130.)

(130.) William S.'s enrollment of apprenticeship to Fras. Smith, shoemaker, dated 24 Oct., 1626, is entered in the hall books, and Richard S. took up his freedom 30 Aug., 2 Car. 1. In the parish registers of Collyweston, Northamptonshire, I found the following entry:—1624, Thomas Stoyt, parson of Wakerlye and Elizabetharker was married the 27th of Januarye; and among the burials of those of Wakerlye, in the same county, the two following entries: 1624, John Stoyte, 9 March; 1652, Thomas Stoyt, clerk, parson of Wakerley, Nov. 3. According to Vol. 12 of the RELIQUARY, p. 46, I find that a Tobias Stoyte, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxford, son of John S., of Stamford or Uffington (most probably the former place), co. Lincoln, who died about 1630, m. Ann, daughter of Michael Harrison, Vicar of Wirksworth (buried there 17 Nov., 1606), left issue three sons and one daughter, viz., William, a member of All Souls' Coll., Oxford, died s. p.; Edward S., M.D., Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb., m. daughter of Thomas Russell, of Cambridge, a member of the same family of Russells, of Chippenham, Cambs.; John S., m. a daughter of Sir Philip Knevitt; and Elizabeth, m. 1st, — Dunn, citizen of London; and, 2ndly, — Cox, of London.

1673-4. Mr. Daniel Thorogood, gent., bur. March 10.

" John Sheppard, schoolmast., bur. Mar. 21.

1671. John Right (Wright) and Grace Algher, mar. March 31. (131.)

(131.) Members of this family are frequently mentioned in the Municipal records. John W., baker, was elected a capital Burgess 28 August, 14 Car. 1, dec. in 1640, as on August 4, in that year, Rd. Brittain, fellmonger, was elected by the hall to the vacant seat; Robert W. was elected a capital Burgess 28 August, 1656; another Robert W. was one of the Constables for the Parish of All Saints' in 1633-4; Edm. W., gent., paid three guineas and took up his freedom 21 April, 1685; John W. was elected a capital Burgess, 6 Nov., 1688, having previously, in 1677-8, served the office of capital constable for the Parish of All Saints', and Chamberlain in 1696-7; in 1701 he was summoned to attend the hall and show cause why he should continue in office, or else he is to be dismissed. He resigned office, and Edm. Mills elected to fill his seat 9 Oct., 1701. A family of the same name resided for many years at Woodstone, co. Hunts, and I am inclined to think that the house in St. Leonard's Street, in this town, now the *Olive Branch Inn*, was their town residence, as their arms, *az., 2 bars arg. in chief 3 leopards' faces or*, is now to be seen sculptured in high relief on a shield on the staircase wall.

1674. Mrs. Pheebeth Sharpe, *y^e* wife of Edm. Sharpe, bur. April 7.

" Mr. Tobias Azlock, Ironmonger, bur. April 10.

" John, son of Francis Wingfield, esq., bur. Dec. 17. (132.)

(132.) He was the fourth son of the Serjeant by his second wife Lucy, and was also bapt. at Market Overton, 18 July, 1674. The father of the Prime Serjeant was twice married, his first wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Wm. Turpin, of Knaptoft, co. Leicester, Knight, and was buried at Tickencote 3 July, 1618; Frances, his second wife, mother of the Serjeant, was the daughter of Edw. Baron Cromwell, of Oakham, she was also buried at Tickencote 25 June, 1662; Elizabeth, their daughter, bapt. 28 July, 1626, married Thomas Chybnall, of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, esq., (son of Godfrey C., Sheriff of the County 14 Jac. I., and grandson of Richard C., of Astwood, Bucks.) She died 26 July, 1671, he 28 June, 1673, aged 77, and both were buried at Orlingbury.

1675. Daniell *y^e* son of Richard and Sarah Wigmore, bapt. March 27, bur. 12 May, 1676.

" Elizabeth *y^e* daughter of Thomas Pilkington, esq., and Mary, bapt. April 10.

" Mathew *y^e* son of Mathew and Elizabeth Wyche, bapt. April 29.

" Robert Johnson and Elizabeth Ingram, mar. April 15.

" Robert Leland and Ann Curtis, mar. July 17.

" Griffing Poply and Anne Manton, mar. November 11.

" Mr. Humphrey Potterell, apothecarie, bur. October 30. (133.)

(133.) Humphrey P., apothecary, was at a common hall 27 August, 1677, abated "forty shillings of his fyne w^{ch} was imposed on him for his freedom." In 1659-60 he was one of the Constables for this Parish; Overseer of the Poor 1659; elected by Royal Commission a capital Burgess 29 August, 1662; served the office of Chamberlain in 1671-2. Thomas P., "apothecary paid six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence," 11 June, 1685, and took up his freedom. I find his name in the list of capital burgesses in October, 1687, but not in that of October, 1688. In 1686 he served the office of Overseer of the Poor for the parish of St. John; appointed by the parishioners in Vestry Sidesman, 21 April, 1690; and Churchwarden 13 April, 1691, for the same parish.

1675-6. Mr. Robert Hull, woollen draper, bur. Feb. 9. (134.)

(134.) Robert Hull, woollen draper, 5 April, 1658, admitted to his freedom, whereupon "he payes down to Humph. Reynolds, Chamberlain, tenne poundes for his free-

dome and his landlord Willm Larrett, and Robert Blackbourne, mercer, are to be bound in fourty pounds to secure the towne from his charges." At a previous hall held 26th March, 1657, he was directed to pay £10 before taking up his freedom, for which Mr. Rt. Cammock hath promised to pay before night. In 1659-60, he was one of the Overseers of the Poor for this parish; Churchwarden in 1666 and 1669, and in the Easter account of the Churchwardens John Vokes and Tho. Porter, presented to the parishioners in Vestry, 21 April, 1663, there is an entry among the receipts for 3s. 4d for the burial of Mr. Hull's child in the church. He subsequently gained a seat in the Council Chamber by virtue of the Royal Commission previously alluded to, 29 August, 1662. While there he caused the Chamber some trouble, the minutes, as entered in the books I append:—"1668, August 6. At this hall, Robert Hull one of y^e capitall burgesses of this corporacon before he would obey y^e constitucion of a hall heretofore made did freely resigne his place as a capitall burgesse and desyred to be dismissed from y^e same wh^{ch} is ordered accordingly." On the 29th of the same month, Robert Blackbourne was elected to fill his place. At a common hall, 21 Feb., 1668-9, Robert Hull was elected "agayne into his place as one of y^e capitall burgesses of this borough and sworne." He filled the office of Chamberlain in 1669-70. He was subsequently elected an Alderman, when he again gave the Mayor (Thos. Pilkington) and his brethren some trouble, as the following minute will show, which ended in his dismissal:—"1674, July 20. At this hall, Mr. Hull lately elected Alderman in the place of Mr. Daniel Thorogood, dec., was sent for by y^e Mayor and Aldermen to take his oath but he refused the same though tendered to him. He was therefore dismissed from the Council Chamber."

1675. Mrs. Elizabeth Dolby, widd., bur. March 1.

1676. Sarah, daughter of Richard and Sarah Wigmore, bapt. March 25, bur. July 30.

" Catharine, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Wyche, bapt. May 4.

" Sarah, daughter of Edward and ffrizwith Curtis, bapt. Dec. 14th, bur. Dec. 18, 1677.

" Thomas Dodson and Ann Stukley, mar. August 30.

" William Relph and Elizabeth Hardy, mar. Oct. 29.

" Thomas, son of Daniel Wigmore, esq., and Frances, bur. June 27.

1676-7. Mr. Danil Thorogood, Haberdasher, bur. Jan. 2.

" Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs Trollop, widd., bur. March 18 (135); same day

" Elizabeth, dau. of Mrs. Wolph, widd., bur.

(135.) She was baptized at All Saints', Stamford, 1 June, 1672. Her father was Thomas Trollop, esq. (fourth son of Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, by his second wife), who died between 1672 and 1677, by his wife Anne, daughter of Ant. Collins, of Whitton, Middlesex, esq. The mother was buried at Uffington, 11 August, 1712.

1677. Richard, son of Richard and Sarah Wigmore, bapt. May 15.

" Rebeckah, dau. of John and Rebeckah Curtis, bapt. June 14.

" Mrs. Jane Smith, a maid, bur. March 26.

" Mrs. Elizabeth Woolfe, widow, bur. April 4.

" William Stiles, warden, bur. April 24. (136.)

(136.) He was the 16th Warden of Browne's Hospital, Stamford, succeeding John Richardson, ejected in 1662. He was a zealous loyalist, but in his zeal for the cause of his royal master, Charles I., he overlooked the fundamental principles of true honesty, by making free use of the revenues of the Hospital under his management, to forward the cause of royalty, in conjunction with his friend Dr. Michael Hudson, Rector of Uffington, and Chaplain to Chas. I.

1677. William, son of Mrs. Trollop, widd., bur. July 21. (137.)

(137.) He was a son of Thomas and Anne Trollop, and, consequently, a brother of Elizabeth, who died 18 March, 1676-7.

1677. John, son of John and Sarah Sisson, bur. Sept. 24.

" Elizabeth, dau. of Tho. and Mary Robards, bur. Oct. 8; Benjamin, son of the above, bur. the 14th.

" Edw. Johnson, apothecary, bur. Oct. 14. (138.)

(138.) A Thomas Johnson was Overseer of the Poor for this parish in 1640-1, and one of the Parish Constables in 1643-4.

1677-8. John, son of Mathew and Elizabeth Wych, bapt. Feb. 2, bur. Oct. 3, 1678.

" Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, bur. Feb. 9.

" Mr. Richard Wigmore, bur. Mar. 13. (139.)

(139.) Rich. Wigmore, wollen draper, late apprentice to Daniel Wigmore, his father, was admitted to the freedom of the town 7 Oct., 1669; Constable of this Parish 1674-5; elected a capital Burgess in the room of Humph. Potterell, lately dec. 30 August, 1676. Daniel, father of the preceding, was a woollen draper and a man of substance; he paid £10 and took up his freedom 7 Feb. 1647-8; one of the Constables for his parish for 1650-1; Overseer of the Poor for the year 1651-2; Churchwarden 1654-5, and 1655-6; elected a capital Burgess 27 August, 1662, in the room of Thomas

Hawkins, promoted to the rank of a comburgess; subsequently made an Alderman, and served the office of Chief Magistrate in 1666-7, 1677-8, and 1684-5; during his last Mayoralty the Charter was renewed by King Jas. II. On 8 June, 1658, I find he was summoned by the Clerk of the Market, F. Dalby, Alderman, to appear, with other tradesmen, to bring in their weights so as to be properly adjusted. During his second term of office the following order, extracted from the Municipal records, was passed:—"1677, Nov. 19. At this hall it is ordered that the Chamberlaine, Mr. Rt. Anthony, shall pay what money is due from y^e towne of Stamford for y^e muster made, untill an assessm^t be made for y^e same. At the same hall it is ordered and agreed that y^e weekly some of one shilling and sixpence shall be assessed and collected by y^e Churchwardens and Constables of every pish for a whole years paym^t in every pish in Stamford towards y^e reliefe of maimed souldiers and marines and according to an order made at y^e last sessions of y^e peace heldeth for y^e towne or borough of Stamford aforesaid." While he held office the last time, the following entry occurs in the books of the hall:—"1685, June 20. At this hall it is ordered that y^e severall reasons drawn up to oppose y^e Bostoners getting an act of Parli^t for a further imposition or toll shall be signed and sent up to y^e burgesses of this corporacon in order to y^e obstructing y^e same." I find a Richard Wigmore, I.L.B., was presented to the Rectory of Stoyke Doyle, near Oundle, Northamptonshire, by William Wyndsores, Knt., Lord Wyndsores, 27 March, 1546. In 1693, the name of William Wigmore occurs in the list of Rectors of Grafton Underwood, in the same county. Edw. Browne, of Greford, co. Lincoln, esq. (b. 1641, ob. 1713), 2nd son of Christ. Browne, of Tolethorpe, co. Rutland, esq., and Elizabeth his wife (dau. of Sir Edw. Harington, of Ridlington, co. Rutland, Bart.), m. Elizabeth, widow of Beaumont Bodenham, of Ryhall, Rutland, Esq., and dau. of Dan. Wigmore, esq., of Stamford (she d. 3 May, 1701). The arms of the family are *arg.*, 3 greyhounds pass. *sa.*, collared *or.* Crest—A greyhound sejant *ar.*, collared *gu.*, ringed and garnished *or.* The family is still found among the inhabitants of the town, and they have a tradition that an ancestor held the post of Secretary to the Lord Treasurer Cecil. The Hall, Oct. 5, 1671, ordered "y^t Mr. Daniel Wigmores charges and his bill of charges allowed him by y^e towne wth amounts to 15*l.* 1*1s.* 8*d.* w^{ch} he expended in London about y^e towne occasions should be repaid by the Chamberlain." Unfortunately the books of the Hall do not record the nature of the "townes business."

1678. George, son of Richard and Elizabeth Austin (once Mayor), bapt. Dec. 8. (140.)

(140.) I am at a loss to conceive why the words "once Mayor" are inserted, and I am inclined to believe they were afterwards inserted. Richard Austin, grocer, late apprentice of Peter Mapletoft, was admitted to the freedom of the town 1 Oct., 1672; elected a capital burgess 29 Aug., 1676; Chamberlain 1683-4; an Alderman, loco. Dan. Wigmore dec. 29 August, 1687; Churchwarden, 1692; served the office of Mayor, 1692-3; resigned his seat in the Council Chamber in 1708, and George Denishire, gent., elected a capital burgess to supply the vacancy caused thereby. At the same hall at which Mr. Austin was elected a capital burgess, I find "y^e Right Hon^{ble} y^e Earle of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlaine of England, the Right Hon^{ble} Baptist Lord Campden, and y^e Right Worshippfull Henry Noell, esq., were admitted to the freedom."

1678. A man stranger, bur. Aug. 2.

" Jane, dau. of Edward and frizwith Curtis, bur. Nov. 14.

1679. Mathew Wildbore and Rebeckah Uffington, mar. Nov. 9. (141.)

(141.) I find members of this family frequently alluded to in the Municipal records, also entries relative to them in many of the neighbouring parochial registers. John W. was bound apprentice to Robert Presson, weaver, for the term of seven years, to date from the "feaste of the bte Maria 26 Eliz." Steven W. paid 40*s.* to John Clarke, the senior Chamberlain, and took up his freedom 1 Dec., 1 Car. I., and served the office of Constable 2 and 3 Car. I. Matthew W., late apprentice to Tho. Bottomley, Haberdasher, admitted to freedom 1 September, 1669; elected a capital burgess 26 July, 1674; Chamberlain in 1687-8, and 1696-7; Overseer of the Poor in 1672, and Churchwarden in 1656-7; Fras. W., Mercer, admitted to freedom 22 April, 1687. I also find under date of March 23, 1660-1, that "the alderman, comburgesses and capitall burgesses or comon counceill at the last hall wth one assent and consent did order and agree that the Right Hon^{ble} John Earle of Exeter, Sr Robt. Browne, Baronet, William Montague, esq., William Stafford, esq., and John Wildbore, gent., be made free and are hereby made free of this corporacon." John W., Preb. of Peterborough, was Rector of Wittering, Northamptonshire, a village about two miles from Stamford, and died in 1662. In Gilton

Church, in the same county, is a tablet to Joanna vidua of Johannis W., generosi, who d. 28 March, 1696. At the top are these arms—*erm.*, a fesse *gu.* between two bears passant. I find that a Matt. W., gent., was elected a capital burgess 27 Aug., 1679.

1679 Mr. John Thorogood, bur. March 28.

" Anne, dau. of James Sisson, bur. April 9.

" Sarah, dau. of Tho. Roberts, bur. August 15.

1679-80. Margaret, dau. of John and Heast' Langton, bapt. Feb. 4.

" Mary, wife of John Hardy, bur. Jan. 19.

1680. Francis, son of Joseph and Frances Caldecott, bapt. March 28.

" John, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Wyche, bapt. Nov. 2.

" Edward, son of Richard and Mary Austin, bapt. Dec. 4.

" Frances, dau. of Edward and frizwith Curtis, bapt. Dec. 30; a dau. of the above-named frizwith was bapt. Jan., 1678-9.

" William Tilson and Hannah Rogers, mwr. Oct. 10.

1680-1. Hester, dau. of John and Hester Langton, bapt. Feb. 1; buried March 2, 1681-2.

" Richard Wittering and Elizabeth Rigby, mar. Jan. 5.

" John Hardy, bur. Feb. 11.

1681. Elizabeth, dau. of Mathew and Rebeckah Wildbore, bapt. Oct. 11; bur. 25 Nov., 1682.

" Mary, dau. of Joseph and Frances Caldicoate, bapt. Oct. 17.

1681-2. Peregrine, son of Peregrine and Frances Pope, bapt. Jan. 30; bur. 24 Nov., 1682. (142.)

(142.) Peregrine Pope, vintner, paid £2 13s. 6d. to Mr. Samuel Parker, Chamberlain, 28 Feb., 1683-4, and admitted to freedom.

" Ann, dau. of Mrs. Ann Goodnap, bur. Feb. 2.

" Marke, son of Peregrine and Frances Pope, bur. Feb. 11.

1682. Richard Kirke and Elizabeth Wimberley, mar. June 22. (143.)

(143.) Elizabeth Wimberley was a member of the family of that name, long seated at South Witham, in this county, a pedigree of whom, from the Visitation of Lincolnshire, anno 1634, has been obligingly forwarded to me by G. Adams, esq., F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*, and which I now append in a narrative form. William Wimberley, of South Wetham, co. Lincoln, who came out of Lincolnshire. He m. Ann d. of John Harwarden in co. Rutland, sister and heir of her brother Robert. Thomas, 1st son, Christopher W. of Beechfield, co. Lincoln, 2nd son, m. 1st Elizabeth, d. of — Armin in co. Rutland; secondly Elizabeth, d. of — Sharpe, co. Rutland, widow of Wm. Berry of the same county. Lawrence, 3rd son ob. s. p. Thomas W. of Beechfield, 4th son and heir of Christopher, m. Frances dau. of Rt. Beville of Chesterton, co. Huntingdon, esq., by whom he had issue 5 sons and one daughter, viz., Beville W. of Pinchbeck, co. Linc., son and heir, now living, 1634, who m. Elizabeth d. of Sir William Welly, of Gedney, co. Linc., K.B.; Thomas, 2nd son, William 3rd son, John W., of Beechfield, 4th son, who m. Frances, d. of Sir Wm. Welly, Knt.; Gilbert W., Dr of Divinity, m. Martha, d. of Sir Wm. Welly, by whom he had Thomas, son and heir. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas, was wife to Nicho (sic) of Evington, 2nd m. to Dymoke Walpole. John W., the 4th son, had 2 sons and a daughter, viz., William, son and heir, set. 7 years in 1634, Thomas 2d son, set. 4 in 1634; and Elizabeth set. 2 in 1634. In the Prerogative Office at Doctors Commons, is the will of Christopher Wimberley, of Bitchfield, dated 3 Dec., 1569, and proved Feb. 15 following, the supervisors being Thomas and Richard Coney, of Basingthorpe. It has various bequests: to the church, the bridge-mending, the mending of the ways, the poor men's box of Bitchfield, and the poor of the parishes of Basingthorpe, Westby, and South Witham; to Richard, son of John Newton, his predecessor (that is, previously deceased); to the children of William Berry, his predecessor, and to the children of his brother Thomas Wimberley; also forty shillings in old gold to Mr. Thomas Coney. He makes provision for his son Thomas Wymberley, then under 14 years of age, if taken in ward or otherwise; and then follows this clause—'And if it please God to call the said Thomas Wymberlie my son to his mercy before he come at lawful age, then I will that the said lands, leases and goods be sold to the uttermost value by my trusty friends, with the advice of my overseers; and I will that £20 be distributed among the poor, that is to say, among the poor folks of each of the parishes of Beechfield, Basingthorpe and Westby, and South Witham, £6 13s. 4d. each, and the rest to be divided amongst John Newton's children, my predecessor, and my brother Wymberlies children, by even portions.' Elizabeth, widow of Christopher, will is dated June 8, 1582, in which she leaves bequests to the poor of Bitchfield, Whissondine (Rutland), Basingthorpe, Westby, Boothby, Burton (Coggles), Corby, Colsterworth *alias* Woolsthorpe, Easton, South Stoke, North Stoke, and Great Pontow. William W., the son of John, on whom his

brother Bevil entailed the estates, being childless, married the daughter of William Weld, of Cheshire, as appears on a marble monument in the chancel of Pinchbeck church, near Spalding, to her memory—"she died young." Thos. W., named in the will cited, the brother of Christopher, is the person who appears in that remarkable petition of Thos. Troughton, "To the Kings and Quenes maiesties most honorable counccill" (published in the *Archæologia* by Sir Fredk. Madden) as "mine adversary," and against whom a counter charge is made of, among other treasons, crying "God save Lady Jane!" The last of this Thomas W.'s male descendants was with King Charles at Naseby, where he was severely wounded, and reached his home to die; and so the old estates fell to the junior branch. William W. was soon after the Restoration appointed postmaster of the district between Stamford and Grantham; he removed to Witham. It was called Post Witham while he and his sons held that trust, but not before. Catharine W., daughter of William W. (the postmaster), afterwards m. Newton Smith, nephew of Sir Isaac Newton. Catharine, a daughter, was bapt. at Witham, 20 July, 1718; Isaac Newton, a son, 7 April, 1718; and Sarah, another dau., 25 Feb., 1718-19. They afterwards lived at Barrowby. Two tablets are in the chancel of Witham church; William W., who died July 23, 1751, and his wife and son; and Sherard, who died Oct. 17, 1751, within three months, and his wife, Frances, in 1754. In the King's Silver Office is the record of a fine, 1761, Trinity Term. William Manners, plaintiff, and Benjamin Smith, clerk, and Benjamin Brown and Sarah, deforciantes, of messuages, cottages, and lands in South Witham. In the Municipal records I find the following notices of a family I am inclined to think were one and the same: John Wimberley, mercer, paid xxs. and took up his freedom 20 Oct., 1556, became a Member of the Town Council as one of the second, and then of the first twelve, 27 Dec., 14 Eliz., Chamberlain 9 and 10 Eliz., and was dec. 28 Eliz., and Mayor 1579-80. During his term of office the plague carried off a great number of the inhabitants, and at a meeting of the hall, 7 Sept., 1580, the following order was made:—"Itm., at the common hall here this day holden it is constituted and agreed by the whole consent that if hereafter any man, his wife, children or s^rvaunte shall go abroad to steale wood or breake up hedge or fell down stickes w^t in the liberties or the towne of Stamford and so carry them awaye, that ev^ry such pson so offending p^rsently upon the fact so comitted shall utterly be banished and disfranchised out of the towne as well those that be free as those that be not free." At the hall held in Feb. preceding, it was ordered that no one was to be allowed to have any more inmates in any house, cottage, or tenement, than one family, and that those who had were to "avoide them before the feaste of th^e Anunciation of o^r ladye next ensueing w^t out any further delaye upon payne of xs., and every of the undertenants or inmates so sojourninge or dwellings in one house, messuage, tenement, or cottage contrary to this order after the said feaste were to forfeit xs. of good and lawfull Englishe money to be levied of them their goods and catell to the behoufe of the towne and corporac^on." A Thomas Wimbleby, "husbondman," paid xlijs. iiijd. and admitted to freedom 4 June, 1601; and John Wimberley, Bruer, paid xxs. and took up his freedom 28 Sept., Jac. I.; entries respecting this family will be found under St. Mary's extracts. In St. John's par. reg. I found the following entries under the burials:—1572. Mary Wimbleby, y^e xix of August; 1583. The xxj of June, John Wimbleby, gent.; 1603-4. The seavanteenth daye of Januarye, Alice Wimbleby, gentlewoman. Bevil Wimberley, by will dated 22 Nov. 1639, gave and bequeathed 20s. to the poor of Sutton, St. Edmunds, to be distributed yearly upon St. Thomas's Day, by the Churchwardens and Overseers for the time being, which sum shall be paid and received out of 500 acres of Sutton or Lutton Marsh ground, granted unto me by letters patent from His Majesty that now is for the true payment whereof I charge the said 500 acres and every part thereof. There is no record of this rent-charge ever having been paid. The family coat of arms granted 16 May, 1588, are az., 2 bars or, in chief 3 buck's heads cabossed of the 2nd. Crest, a buck's head ppr. attired or issuing out of a garland of bay leaves vert. In All Saints par. reg. I found this entry: "1778 Sheard (Sherard?) Wimberley, tanner, bur. March 23."

- " Will. Turner and Ruth Drakard, mar. Sept. 24.
- " Mr. John Uffington, sener, bur. August 2.
- " Mr. Francis Dolby, clarks, bur. Nov. 26.
- 1632-3. James Langton and Anne Bucke, mar. Feb. 18.
- " John Featherstone and Rebeckah Uffington, mar. March 20.
- 1639. John, son of Philemon and Elizabeth Uffington, bur. May 2.
- " John Palfryman, bur. August 6.
- " Christopher, son of John and Hester Langton, bur. Sept. 9.
- " Charles, son of Mathew and Elizabeth Wych, bur. Sept. 14; Mildred, a daughter of the above, bur. July 29, 1684.

(To be Continued.)

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THE "DERING" ROLL OF ARMS.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

In the notes appended to this index of names we have summarised as briefly as possible, for the assistance of those who may like to study the genealogical features of the Roll, all the information we have been able to gather from the most reliable sources respecting persons of the same or similar christian or surnames to those mentioned in it, and flourishing during the period we imagine it was in course of compilation. Many of the identifications, however, are at best only suggested, owing to the paucity of genealogical data at the present time available in connection with so early a date as that to which the document relates. For it will be obvious, we think, that certain entries may really have referred to other members of the respective families, bearing the same christian names, but not now on record; and this circumstance, if borne in mind, will account for the mention only of individuals, the *seeming* identification with whom in some of our notes might otherwise appear to be subversive of what we have elsewhere advanced with respect to the date of the Roll.

The initials C. H. P. refer to Courthope's revision of Sir Harris Nicolas's "Historic Peerage." R. C. G. indicates Roberts' "Calendarium Genealogicum."

Baronies of tenure, in order to distinguish them from those which were conferred by Writ of Summons to Parliament, are printed throughout in italics.

The Sheriffs' years have been taken from the list published in the 24th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

Aimaro	see ...	Amori.	Jairponvill	see ...	Jerpanville.
Autreus	"	Autreus.	Lercediakne	"	Archdeacon.
Andenarde	"	Oudenarde.	Lile or Lisle	"	Iale.
Barnes	"	Bernes.	Lodiham	"	Bodiham.
Basipos	"	Basoges.	Lucemborch	"	Luxemburgh.
Bickenore	"	Bikenore.	Lyle	"	Iale.
Borgh	"	Burgh.	Monchensi	"	Munchensi.
Borne	"	Bourne.	Monthalt or	}	Moutalt.
Boterecein }	"	Baunstersein.	Monthaut }		
Botresham }			Mouncels	"	Muncells.
Boun	"	Bohun.	Mumbrey	"	Mowbray.
Cam	"	Tani.	Muntfort	"	Montfort.
Caunville	"	Camville.	Perk	"	Park.
Chane	"	Cheyney.	Perpoint	"	Pierpoint.
Chavile	"	Knovile.	Richard "fitz	}	Fitz Roy.
Crey	"	Cray.	le Roi, "Son		
Dammory	"	Amori.	of the King"		
Darci	"	Arcy.	(i.e. King		
Daubeney	"	Aubensy.	John)	"	St. Maur.
Dodingeseles	"	Oddingeseles.	St. Mor	"	Cerne.
Dynham	"	Dinant.	Serne	"	St. Maur.
Eldeham	"	Aldham.	Seymour	"	Zouche, la,
Ebornham	"	Ashburnham.	Sondz, la,	"	Despencer.
Estinge }	"	Eastling.	Spencer	"	Somery.
Esting }			Sumery	"	Saschant
Extrange	"	Strange.	Susat	"	Turberville.
Fineles	"	Fienes.	Torbeville	"	Walton.
Hense	"	Hose.	Wanton }	}	Walton.
	"	Hussey.	Wanton }		

ABELIN, NICH., fo. 90 14.—R. C. G. p. 264, A^o 6, Edw. Ing. p. m. of Nicholas Abelin, co. Kent. Maria, his sister and heir, the wife of John Savage. Mentions

- Isolda mother of said Nicholas, and the *Inq. p. m.* of this lady (*ibid.* p. 521, A^o 24, Edw. I.) shows that she re-married Henry de Apulderfield (whom see).
- AGILON, ROB., 91^b 13.—Robert, 3rd *baron* Agillon, died 1285. Isabel his daughter and heir was aged 28 in A^o 20, Edw. I., and wife of Hugh de Bardolf.—C. H. P. Glover's Roll has the arms of "Robert Agulon," gu. a fleur-de-lis arg., but No. 154 of Walford's Roll gives "Rob't Augenia" (Agilon blundered?) gu. a fleur-de-lis or.
- AGILON, WM., 93 14.—William, 2nd *baron* Agillon, was living 1233, and died prior to 1257.—C. H. P.
- ALDHAM, THO. DE, 90 8.—Roberts' "Excerpta à Rotuli Finium," Vol. 2, p. 206, A^o 42, Hen. III. The King accepts the homage of Thom' de Audh^m, husband of Isab', sister and heir of Marger', who was wife of Wm. de Echingham (92 12^b) Said Marger' and Isab' are the heirs of Kat'ine de Monte Acuto and Wm. de Monte Acuto. R. C. G., p. 104, A^o 47 Hen. III. Tho. de Aldham and Isabella his wife mentioned in connection with the Manor of Hecton, after death of Johannes de Gatesdenne.
- AMBESAS, WM., 95^b 17.—R. C. G., p. 404, A^o 17, Edw. I. William Ambesas and Johanna his wife mentioned in an *Inquisition ad quod damnum*; and again, in like documents, in A^o 19 and A^o 35, Edw. I., William Ambesas and Johanna his wife (*ibid.* pp. 429 and 748).
- D' AMORI, ROB., 94 19.—No. 462 in "Charles" Roll has "Robert de Amauri" Barry nebuly of six arg. and gu. a label sa.
- APULDERFIELD, HENRY DE, 90^b 10.—R. C. G., p. 521, A^o 24, Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of Isolda the wife, first, of Thomas Abelyn, secondly, of Henry de Apulderfield, deceased. John, son of Sir John le Savage and Maria who was his wife, heir to lands held by dower by said Isolda. (See note to Abelin).
- APULDERFIELD (the son), HEN., 90^b 12.—"Henricus de Apuldrefeud," Sheriff of Kent last half of A^o 26 and the whole of A^o 27 Edw. I.
- APULDERFIELD, WM. DE, 90^b 18.
- ARCHDEACON, ÈDE LE, 94 18.—R. C. G., p. 417, A^o 18, Edw. I., "Odo Lerchedecan" mentioned.
- D' ARCY, NORMAN, 93^b 18.—Norman, 7th *baron* D'Arcy of Nocton, co. Lincoln, aged 28 in 1263; ob. 1296. Son and heir of Philip, 6th *baron*, ob. 1263.
- ARDENE, SIRE DE, 97^b 12.
- ABRAS, CHASTELIN DE, 97^b 2.
- ASHBURNHAM, RICH. DE, 93 1.
- D' AUBENEY, PHILIP, 94 11.—Philip, 3rd *baron* de Albini of the younger line, died without issue in 1294, and was succeeded by his brother and heir Elias Daubeney, the 1st *Baron*, then aged 30. Was son and heir of Ralph d' Aubeney (94 10) ob. A^o 20, Edw. I. (see below), and then aged 40 and more. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 88^b 2; "Philip d' Aubeni."
- D' AUBENEY, RALPH, 94 10.—Seems to have been omitted in the "Historic Peerage" from the *barons* of the younger line. According to that work Philip, 2nd *baron* de Albini, ob. 1235, was succeeded by his nephew and heir Philip 3rd *baron* (94 11); but see R. C. G., p. 440, A^o 20 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Radulphus de Albiniaco, alias Albaniaco (Aubeney), co. Somerset; Philip de Albaniaco (94 11), son and heir, aged 40 and more.
- D' AUBENEY, WM., 94 12.—William, 4th *baron* de Albini, of Belvoir, ob. 1285, son and heir of William, 3rd *baron*, ob. 1286, left no male issue, when Isabel, his daughter or, as some authorities state, his sister, wife of Robert, 1st *Baron* de Roos, of Hamlake, became his heir. This according to C. H. P.; see however R. C. G., p. 3, A^o 26 Hen. III. "William de Albiniaco (3rd *baron* ?) defunct," and *ibid.* p. 45, A^o 36 Hen. III., "Isabella, uxor Roberti de Ros (? 95 2), filia et hæres Willielmi de Albiniaco (4th *baron* ? but if so this William must have been dead long before 1285).
- AUDLEY, WM. DE, 94 5.—William, 5th *baron* de Aldithley (Audley), died 1281 without issue. Bro. and heir of Henry, 4th *baron*, who died 1275; both being sons of James, 3rd *baron*, who died 1272. No other William among *barons* of this family. Succeeded by Nicholas, bro. and heir (the 6th *baron*), who died 1299.—C. H. P.
- AUTHUE, WM. DE, 92 20.—"St. George" Roll—"Will' d' Antreue," same arms.
- BADLESMERE, GUNCELIN, 90 13.—Giles de Badlesmere, slain in 1248 (A^o 32, Hen. III.), "next to him" Gunceline de Badlesmere, a great rebel to Henry III., for which cause he was excommunicated by the Abp. of Canterbury, but returning to his allegiance was constituted Justice of Chester, in which office he continued till A^o 9 Edw. I. Died A^o 29 Edw. I. Father of Bartholomew, 1st *Baron* de Badlesmere, who was hanged at Canterbury, for treason, after the Battle of Boroughbridge, A^o 15, Edw. II.—Dugdale "Baronage of England," Vol. 2, p. 87.



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BADLESHERE, RALPH DE, 90 11.—"Camden" Roll, 71 12, "Mr. Rafe Badlesmere," *same* *article*.

BALUN, JOHN DE, 93^b 11.—R. C. G., pp. 22 and 23, A^o 33 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of William Paynel (4th *baron* Paganell, of Bahanton, vide C. H. P.), co. Devon and Somerset; Auda, aged 40, wife of John Balun, his next heir. *Ibid.* p. 222, A^o 3 Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of John, 2nd *baron* Balun, co. Hereford and Gloucester; Walter, his brother, his heir, and aged 50. "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6317, fo. 77 4, "Wat' d' Balun"—Barry dancettée of six arg. and gu.

BARDOLF, WM., 91^b 20.—William, 5th *baron* Bardolf, died 1290. Son and heir of William, 4th *baron*, who died 1275. Left Hugh, son and heir, afterwards 1st *Baron*, who married Isabel, dau. and heir of Robert, 3rd *baron* Aguilon.—C. H. P.

BASEVILLE, GODFREY DE, 97 2.—R. C. G., p. 141, A^o 54 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of Hawisia de Basevill', co. Bucks. Had two daughters and heirs, 1. Jona (of full age); 2. Royssia, the wife of Sir Stephen de Pencestre (89^b 18); co. Bucks. *Ibid.* p. 426, A^o 19 Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of Lady Johanna de Baseville, co. Bucks. Sir Gerard, her son and heir, of full age.

BASOGES, SIRE DE, 97^b 8.—Compare "Camden" Roll, 68 13, "Mr. Henry de Basores" (for Basoges? see same Roll, fo. 71^b 15), gu. three pales vair, and on a chief or a demi fleur-de-lis sa. issuant. Walford's Roll, No. 176, "Rob't de Basseger" (Bassegos or Basseches—Leland's version). Paly vair and gu., on a chief or a fleur-de-lis sa. Mr. Walford in a note to this says—"Basoches of Artois, bore gules three pallets vair, on a chief or a fleur-de-lis sable."

BASSET, ANSEL, 96 8.—Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 82 18, "Ansel Bassset." Erm. on a chief indented dancettée gu., three mullets of six points, pierced, or.

BASSET, RALPH, 93^b 17.—Ralph, 2nd *Baron* Bassset, of Drayton, co. Stafford, ob. 1299. Son and heir of Ralph, 1st *Baron*, ob. 1265. Compare "Camden" Roll, 69 15, "Mr. Rauff Bassset de Drayton," or, three pales gu., and a canton erm. Also, "St. George" Roll, "Rauf Bassset," or, three piles meeting in base gu., and a canton erm., with which Glover's Roll agrees, but Walford's (No. 131, "Rauff Bassset,") supports the Paly of the "Dering" Roll.

BASSET, SIMON, 95 14.—Simon, 2nd *Baron* Bassset, of Sapcote, co. Leicester, ob. 1294, son and heir of Ralph, 1st *Baron*, ob. circa 1282. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 83^b 11, "Simon Bassset," Barry nebuly of six arg. and sa.

BASINGBORNE, WARINE DE, 91^b 12.—R. C. G., p. 136, A^o 53, Hen. III. Warinus de Basingburn nuper defunctus. Extenta terrarum.

BAUNSTERSEIN, SIRE DE, 97^b 16.—Compare Walford's Roll, No. 179, "Henry de Baunstersein." Vert, three mascles arg., and a chief paly, or and gu.; also "Camden" Roll. 67^b 3, "Sire de Botresham," Or, three mascles ..., and a chief paly of six, arg. and gu.

BAVENT, ADAM DE, 92^b 13.—R. C. G., p. 455, A^o 21, Edw. I. Adam de Bavent defunctus et Alesia quæ fuit uxor ejus, co. Sussex; Roger, his son, aged 21. Rog'us Bavant, and others, held three-quarters of a fee in Allinges, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 210.

BEAUCHAMP (of Bedford), JOHN DE, 93^b 19.—John, 8th *baron* de Beauchamp, of Bedford (bro. and heir of Simon, 7th *baron*, who died before 1263, both being sons of William, 6th *baron*, ob. 1260), slain at Evesham, *ex parte Baronum*, 1265. His three sisters, his heirs, *i.e.* Maud, married 1, to Roger de Mowbray (? 1st *Baron*, ob. 1298); 2, to Roger le Strange (? 1st, and only, *Baron* of Ellesmere, co. Salop, son and heir of Hamon, 2nd *baron*, ob. circa 1272); Eleanor, married to Baldwin Wake (? 5th *baron*, ob. 1263); and Beatrix, married to Sir Thomas Fits Otes.—C. H. P.

BEAUCHAMP (of Somerset), JOHN DE, 96 6.—John, 4th *baron* de Beauchamp, of Hache, co. Somerset (son and heir of Robert, 3rd *baron*, who was living 1257), died 1283, and left a son John, then aged only 10, afterwards 1st *Baron*.—C. H. P.

BEAUCHAMP, WALTER DE, 96 10.—Younger son of William, 5th *baron* de Beauchamp, of Elmley, co. Worcester (who married Isabel, sister of Wm. Mauduit, 9th *Earl* of Warwick, and died 1268). Roger, 1st *Baron* de Beauchamp, of Bletsho, was 4th son of this Walter.—C. H. P.

BERBLING, WALTER DE, 90 9.—R. C. G., p. 134, A^o 53 Hen. III. Robertus de Barbling' alias Barmling', co. Kent, *Inq. p. m.* William, son and heir, aged 30 and upwards. *Ibid.* p. 481, A^o 22 Edw. I., Willelmus de Barmling', co. Kent, *Inq. p. m.* Robert, son and heir, aged 30 and upwards.

BERKELEY, MAURICE DE, 93^b 14.—Maurice, 5th *baron* de Berkeley, died 1281 (son and heir of Thomas, 4th *baron*, who died 1243); succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas, 1st *Baron*, who died 1321.—C. H. P.

- BERNES** (or **BERNERS**), **RALPH DE**, 93 20.—R. C. G., p. 538, A^o. 25 Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of Ralph de Berners, co. Surrey and Essex. His wife Christina, sister to Johanna de Gatton. Edmund, his son and heir, aged 30. Compare Glover's Roll, p. 13, "John de Berners," Quarterly or and vert, a label gu. Also "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 83 17, "Rauf de Barnes," Quarterly or and vert.
- BETUNE**, **JOHN DE**, 97^b 14.—Compare "Camden" Roll, 67^b 11, "Mr. William de Betune," Arg. a fess gu., and in dexter chief a lion passant, regardant sa.
- BIKENORE**, **JOHN DE**, 91 8.—Joh'es de Bikenore held (besides others elsewhere) half a fee in Pisinge, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 208.
- BOCTON**, **STEPH. DE**, 90^b 16.—R. C. G., p. 369, A^o. 14 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Stephen de Bocton, co. Kent; daughters and heirs, Idones, aged 31, the wife of Tho. de Gattesen; Johanna, aged 25, the wife of Sir Ralf de Otringden (90^b 1); Isolda, aged 23.
- BODIHAM**, **WM. DE**, 93 11.—R. C. G., p. 97, A^o. 45 Hen. III. Wm. de Bodham nuper defunctus. Ranuphus (Ranulphus), son and heir, aged 22 years.
- BOHUN** (of Midhurst), **JOHN DE**, 92 4.—Died A^o. 15 Edw. I. His son and heir, James, married Joane, daughter and co-heir to Wm. de Broowse (91^b 19), of Bramber.—Dugd. Bar. I., p. 187, &c.
- BOLTERS**, **BALDWIN**, 96^b 12.—R. C. G., p. 49, A^o. 37 Hen. III. Baudwin, bro. and heir of Robert de Bolers. Both dead.
- BONET**, **HAMON**, 93 12.
- BOUCHELLE**, **HEN. DE**, 95^b 2.
- BOURNE**, **JOHN DE**, 90^b 8.—"Johannes de Burne" was Sheriff of Kent part of the 21st, the 22nd, 23rd, and part of the 24th years of Edw. I.
- BOVES**, **HUGH DE**, 93 18.
- BOVILE**, **WM. DE**, 96^b 18.
- BOYS**, **JOHN DE**, 95 8.—R. C. G., p. 251, A^o. 5 Edw. I. Ernaldus de Bosco, alias Boys, *Inq. p. m.*, co. Northampton and Leicester. John, son and heir, estat. 24.
- BROWSE**, **REGINALD DE**, 96^b 4.—Reginald, 6th baron de Braose, of Bramber, Lord of Bramber and Brecon, died 1222-3. Bro. and heir of Giles, 5th baron, ob. 1215. Left a son and heir, William de Braose, 7th baron, who was hanged by Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, 1230, leaving four daughters only, viz., 1. Isabel, afterwards wife of David Llewellyn Jerworth, Prince of North Wales; 2. Eva, subsequently wife of William, 3rd baron de Cantilupe, Lord of Bergavenny (ob. 1255); 3. Eleanor, married to Humphrey de Bohun (1 afterwards 6th Earl of Hereford, ob. 1274), son and heir apparent of the Earl of Hereford (i.e. Henry, the 5th Earl, ob. 1220); and 4. Maud married, first, to Roger de Mortimer (3rd baron of Wigmore, ob. 1215); and secondly, to Sir John Brampton.—C. H. P.
- BROWSE**, **WM. DE**, 91^b 19.—William, 2nd baron de Braose, Lord of Gower and Bramber, died 1290. Son and heir of John, 1st baron, who died 1232. Left a son and heir, William, 1st and only Baron (ob. 1326), whose daughters, Aliva married, first, to John de Mowbray, secondly, to Sir Richard de Peshall; and Joan, wife of James de Bohun, of Midhurst—were his heirs.—C. H. P.
- BRETTON**, **JOHN**, 93^b 7.—R. C. G., p. 93, A^o. 45 Hen. III. *Inq. p. m.* of Wm. Le Breton, alias Breton, co. Essex and Cambs. Johannes Le Breton, son and heir, 23 years of age. "Camden" Roll, 68 15, "Mr. John Bretun," same arms.
- BRIANCON**, **BARTHOLOMEW DE**, 93 19.—R. C. G., A^o. 15 Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of Berth. de Briancon, alias Briancon, &c. His wife Johanna mentioned. Wm., son and heir, aged 3 years.
- BRUERS**, **ROB. DE LA**, 97^b 10.
- BRUS**, **INGERAM DE**, 96^b 14.
- BRUS**, **RICH. DE**, 95 11.
- BURGH**, **JOHN DE**, 94^b 10.—John, 3rd baron de Burgh; son and heir of John, 2nd baron, ob. 1248; and grandson of Hubert, 1st baron, who was created 3rd Earl of Kent in 1227, and died 1243. This John died without male issue in 1279, and his three daughters became his heirs.—C. H. P. Hasted says that his grandfather, Hubert de Burgh, purchased the Manor of Newington Belhouse, Kent, of Baldwin, Earl of Guisnes, or Guise, in the reign of King John.
- BURGHESSE**, **BARTHOLOMEW** (but query Herbert) **DE**, 93 5.—R. C. G., p. 548, A^o. 25 Edw. I. "Robertus de Burgheshe, alias Borgherse. De terra in Westhamme de feodo Baronie de Aquila, quam idem Robertus petit ut hereditatem suam." "Herbertus de Borgherse, avus dicti Roberti de Borgherse," mentioned, co. Sussex.
- BYRON**, **JAMES DE**, 96^b 19.—R. C. G., p. 510, A^o. 23 Edw. I. Jacobus Byroun, alias de Byrun.—*Inquisition ad quod damnum*. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 83^b 16, "James d' Biroune." Arg., 3 bends gu., and a label of five points, az.

THE FAMILY OF COURTENAY, EARLS OF DEVON.

BY FRANK ORDE RUPINI.

(Concluded from page 140.)

ANOTHER Sir William succeeded at Powderham, and again another, the latter being known as the great Sir William. He had a large family. His eldest son, George, was the father of the Sir William, who was killed at the storming of St. Quentin, in France, in the year 1557.

One of the sons of the great Sir William was a certain Thomas Courtenay, who was Captain of a man of war, and did a notable exploit in Ireland in the year 1579.

There was a certain Irishman named James Fitzmorris, who had been accused by Perrot, President of Munster, of treasonable leanings. Fitzmorris fell on his knees before the President, and, begging pardon, vowed fidelity for the future. After this pardon had been granted, this arch-plotter withdrew into France and secretly offered to unite Ireland with the French kingdom. The French King and his Court laughed Fitzmorris to scorn, and absolutely refused to give any countenance to his proposals. Fitzmorris accordingly retired into Spain and made similar proposals to the Court at Madrid; there he was more favourably received, and credentials were given him to procure him admission to the presence of the Sovereign Pontiff, who, through the intercession of two priests, named Sanders and Allen, listened to his statements, and gave him both money and a consecrated banner, together with letters of recommendation. He returned to Spain, and afterwards set sail for Ireland, landing at Smerswick, or St. Mary Wick, in Kerry. The two clerics who accompanied him consecrated a piece of ground, and on it he built a fort. At this juncture Thomas Courtenay arrived in the bay and captured the Spanish flotilla. The Earl of Desmond came to the help of Fitzmorris, but their cause failed, and the Earl was slain in battle and his estates confiscated to the crown. This episode is important, because it was the origin of the immense wealth afterwards acquired by the Courtenays in Ireland, for after the confiscation of the estates of Lord Desmond, Sir William Courtenay, a nephew of the above Thomas, obtained permission to make new plantations and to establish new seigneuries in Desmond.

The Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, who was slain at St. Quentin, left a son and heir also named William, of whom the following anecdote is related.

It was then the custom for young gentlemen to obtain their education in the private houses of persons of quality, and in Sir William Courtenay's house at Powderham were several young sparks whose spirits occasionally got the better of their discretion. On one occasion they attacked some persons who were going to market and robbed them. They were accused of the theft and tried at the assizes. Sir William Courtenay appeared in their behalf and pleaded that the alleged robbery was a mere frolic; and, when the Judge refused to

accept his explanation and spoke plainly to him, the proud knight laid his hand on his sword and declared that he would "make the Judge's shirt as red as his scarlet gown." This was a very imprudent speech, and as soon as Sir William's temper had cooled, and he was able to reflect dispassionately upon what he had done, he took horse and rode post to London, where he sought the presence of Queen Elizabeth, and fell upon his knees before her.

"Courtenay, what have you been guilty of now?" exclaimed the surprised Queen. The distressed knight poured forth his apologies for his foolish words. The Queen at first was highly displeased. She pointed out to him that the Judge was her representative, and that the insult offered to him was equally offered to her. Elizabeth, however, found it hard to punish one who bore a name once so dear to her, and at last she forgave and pardoned the humble and contrite suppliant.

The family at this time adhered firmly to the old faith, and Sir William opened a welcome door to many of the priests, and even, it is said, sold various estates in order to provide money for their support. Complaint was made that the Courtenays and other Roman Catholics were allowed too much power, but no notice appears to have been taken of the representation. This was the Sir William who acquired the Desmond property spoken of above. At his death he was succeeded by his son, Francis Courtenay, and Francis was the father of the Sir William Courtenay who assisted so energetically in the restoration of Charles II. A baronetcy was conferred upon him in return for his eminent services, but, despising that modern appellation, he neglected to take out his patent. He had a large family, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir William, the second baronet, who was Member of Parliament for the County of Devon. His eldest son, Sir William, was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Courtenay, but his line became extinct on the death of William, 4th Viscount, who successfully claimed the Earldom of Devon conferred by Queen Mary in 1553 upon the unfortunate Edward Courtenay. The second son of Sir William was named Henry Reginald, whose grandson William, succeeded eventually to the Earldom of Devon, and from him descends the present peer.

Thus we have traced the fortunes of the Courtenays through a period of nearly nine centuries. Through all the changing scenes of English history, since the date of their first arrival in England, they have held a foremost place amongst our historic families. They have preserved an unbroken male descent for 900 years. They have adorned the annals of our country with their virtues and with their deeds of heroism, and they have stood forth at all times as loyal upholders of the Crown and of the freedom and integrity of our Constitution.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆ- OLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from page 108, Vol. XVII.)

166.—JACOBSTOW (continued.)

1771.—Antipas Congdon and Richard Baker, churchwardens.

p ^d for two burshels of Lime and Carige of the Same	...	...	0 3 0
p ^d James Teage for five days work upon the Church	...	...	0 6 8
p ^d for sand	...	...	0 0 5
p ^d Mr. John Pennington by the Consent of the Parishners for the Casting the Sixth Bell and all other things for the same	...	...	2 2 0
p ^d for 1 st 2 nd 24 ^{lb} pounds of added mettle	...	...	10 6 0
p ^d for six Bell Ropes 34 pounds	...	...	0 17 0
p ^d for Carriage of the same	...	...	0 0 6
p ^d for a bottle and oyl for the Bells	...	...	0 0 10½
p ^d Mr. Pennington for varnishing the stocks and wheels	...	...	0 3 6
p ^d Robert Bray for 15 days and half work about the hier bell chamber and felling the Tember and sawing and putting up the sters	...	...	1 0 8
p ^d Humphrey Ballamy for Timber for the Sters and drawing y ^e same	...	...	0 4 0
p ^d Henry Corys bill	...	...	0 6 3
Spent on the Bell founders and Carpenters at several times	...	...	0 6 7½
our Labour and tendance at Several Times with the Bell founders and Carpenters	...	...	0 4 0

Among the receipts for 1771 are the following entries—

Given by y ^e Reverend Mr. Venning towards the Bells	...	...	0 10 6
Rec ^d of John Joliffe towards the Bells	...	...	1 1 0
Rec ^d for the old Bell Ropes	...	...	0 4 8

1772.—William Uglov and Samuel Hickey, churchwardens.

p ^d Mr. John Pennington in full for Casting the Bells	...	...	25 0 0
p ^d for 7 Boushals of Lime for the Church & Caridge of the same	...	...	0 9 0
p ^d for 4 Hundred of Lafts att 1 st 2 ^d per Hundred and Caridge of the same	...	...	0 5 2
p ^d for 4 Hundred & Half of Scantel Stone att 12 per Hundred & Caridge of y ^e same	...	...	0 7 6
p ^d James Tegue for 12 days work about y ^e Church	...	...	0 16 0
p ^d for Six Creas for y ^e Church att 3 ^d per Creas and Caridge of y ^e same	...	...	0 2 0
p ^d Nichlas Heard for Cleaning the Lids of the Church & Tending y ^e mason on Day	...	...	0 1 0
for Cider attendance with the mason 2 days	...	...	0 1 4
p ^d for 2 Thousand of Laft Nails att 20 ^d per Thousand	...	...	0 3 4
p ^d the Glazor for Repairing the Glase of y ^e Church	...	...	0 6 4
for my attendance on day with y ^e Glazor & mason	...	...	0 0 8
p ^d Henary Corys Bill for 8 Pouard of Nalles	...	...	0 0 8
for sixty widges for the Bells & Driving the same	...	...	0 4 0
Spent on Mr. Pennington when He Rec ^d his Money where itt was spent we know not	...	...	0 2 4

167.—KILKHAMPTON (6 bells).

1. G MEARS & CO FOUNDERS

LONDON (border ornament) all in Lombardic caps.

This is on the haunch, and on the waist—

Given to thi Church in thankfulness

to the Restorer The Rebd The Lord John Eynne

1863

Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.

2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R. (fig 9) 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
3. ABEL RUDHALL CAST US ALL 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
5. W : HARLING RECTOR (border ornament) A (a bell) n (fig 9) 1752 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 39 inches. William Harling was instituted to the rectory of Kilkhampton on Sept. 21, 1749, on the presentation of John, Earl Granville.
6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1752 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The weight is said to be about 13 cwt.

The third bell is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch greater in diameter than the fourth. The peal was rehung in 1803 upon the addition of a new treble to the old peal of five bells. This new treble was subscribed for by the people of the parish and neighbourhood generally. It was, by due permission, named *Constantia*, that being the Christian name of the wife of the Rev. the Lord John Thynne, the patron of the living.

168.—LAUNCELLS (6 bells).

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1751 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. W : & I : TAYLOR FECERUNT OXFORD . 1826.
Diameter at the mouth, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R 1751 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4. WE WERE ALL CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY ABEL RUDHALL 1751 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
5. JOHN EARLE CHARLES ORCHARD CH=WARDENS A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1751 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
6. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1872.
Diameter at the mouth, 39 inches.

The old tenor was inscribed "I to the church the living call, and to the grave do summon all, A : R : 1751," and weighed about 10 cwt.

169.—MARHAMCHURCH (5 bells).

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD T (a bell) R 1772.
Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
2. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING T (a bell) R 1772.
Diameter at the mouth, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
3. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH T (a bell) R 1772.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. THOS RUDHALL GLOUCESTER FOUNDER.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
5. COME AT MY CALL AND SERVE GOD ALL T (a bell) R 1772.
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches. The weight is about 8 cwt.

170.—MORWENSTOW (4 bells).

1. PROSPERITY TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.

2. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
3. ABEL RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST US 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
4. OL. ROUSE VICAR A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
Oliver Rouse was instituted to the vicarage of Morwenstow on Jan. 27, 1741.

171.—NORTH TAMERTON (6 bells).

1. JOHN TAYLOR FOUNDER OXFORD 1831.
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches. This treble is much heavier than the second bell. The tenor being of a peculiar tone, some difficulty was experienced in casting a treble to agree with it.
2. J. TAYLOR FECIT 1830.
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
3. 1830.
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
4. 1830.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
5. THIS PEAL WAS RECAST TO THE GLORY OF GOD IN THE YEAR OF OUR SALVATION 1830.
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
6. LET BELLS SAID MANY : GO TO WRECK
BAILY AND BRAY SAID NAY
WE LOVE OUR GOD : HIS HOUSE TO DECK
AND HEAR HIS CYMBALS PLAY
1830.

The first line is on the haunch, the others follow on the waist. Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches.

On one of the bells of the old peal were the following lines—

"Jesu fulfil with Thy good grace
All that we beckon to this place."

172.—POUGHILL (5 bells).

1. I . F . C . P 1790.
2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1861
On the haunch, with the Royal Arms and word PATENT on waist.
3. I . F 1801.
4. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1861
On the haunch, with the Royal Arms and word PATENT on waist.
5. DIGGORY JOSE VICAR IOHN BRAY AND THOS TAYLOR CHURCHWARDENS 1790.
Digory Jose was instituted to the vicarage of Poughill on June 14, 1756.

173.—STRATTON (6 bells).

1. I . F : C : P : W . P . . . 1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
2. I . F : C . P : W . P : 1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
3. I . F : C . P : W . P . . . 1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
4. I . F : C . P : W . P . . . 1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.

5. EDWARD MARSHALL & JOHN SAUNDERS . C . W . : : I . F : C . F : W . F :
1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
6. . . . I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE . : . ROBERT
MARTYN : VICAR.
On a second line
I . F & CO 1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 41 inches.
Robert Martyn was instituted to the vicarage of Stratton on Aug. 16,
1763.

The five old bells were recast into the present six in the churchyard by the three Penningtons. The church clock, erected by the parishioners as a thankoffering for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and supplied by Messrs. Gillett & Bland, of Croydon, strikes on the tenor.

174.—WEEK ST. MARY (5 bells).

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD 1731 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A (a bell) B (fig 9) 1731 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. PROSPERITY TO THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND 1731 (border ornament).
Beneath the inscription & encircling the bell is an ornamental border.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
4. ABR : RVDHAL OF GLOCESTER CAST VS ALL 1731 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
5. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL
(border ornament) 1731 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.
This bell is cracked with a piece broken out of the rim. The weight
is about 8 cwt.

175.—WHITSTONE (5 bells).

1. W^Y I'ANS ESQ^A AND S. STEER CH . W . T . B FECIT 1776.
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
2. WREY I'ANS ESQ^A AND M^A STEPHEN STEER CH. WARDENS T. BILBIE FECIT 1776.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. THOMAS BILBIE CULLUMPTON DEVON FECIT 1776.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
4. WILLIAM SCORE A.M. RECTOR OF WHITSTONE T. BILBIE FECIT 1776.
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
William Score was instituted to the rectory of Whitstone on May 25,
1736.
5. WREY I'ANS ESQUIRE AND M^A STEPHEN STEER YEOMAN OF THE BARTONS OF
WHITSTONE AND WADFAST CHURCH WARDENS T. BILBIE FECIT 1776.
Diameter at the mouth, 38 inches.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, WINCHESTER. III.

BY THE REV. C. COLLIER, M.A., F.S.A.

The Account of John fisher and henry hooker Churchwardens from the 11 of Feb^r 1564 until the 29 of Dec^r 1566 almost 2 years.

£
The Sum by them Rec^d Is 19 17 2½

£
Including 9 4 7½ for Kingale money.

Charge } Amounting to £15 19 1 Including a fream for the Communein Table
and } and Books for the Church and Expences attending the keeping of the
Payment } Kingale wich was £7 16 1½.

The Account of Tho^r Hall and James Skull Church Wardens From the 29 of Dec^r 1566 till the 29^d Day of Jan^r 1569 Being upwards of 3 years.

The Sum Rec^d Being £90 8 9 Including

The Legacy of Sir Tho ^r Smith Priest Being...	0 1 0
The Legacy of W ^m Page of Worthy	0 3 4
The Legacy of Agnes Aliot	0 6 8
for an Old Bible	0 6 8

Charge } Amounting to £17 17 11 Including 13s 4d for a Bible and to the hellior
and } for 19 days work £1 2s 9d and for a 1000 of Tile 10s 4d and for
Payment } 200 Slat 1s 4d and for 3 Quarters and 3 Bushels of Lime 6s 9d and for a
Lode of Sand 1s 4d and for 500 Lath Nails 8d.

The Account of W^m Nicols and R^t Digins Church W^ds from 1569 till 1570 Sum Rec^d £6 11 11d.

Charge } Amounting to £2 19 9 Including 12d for an Omelus Book and 6d for a
and } Communion Book and 10d at the visitation and 6d for charge of the
Payment } Side Men and 4s for a Dinner for the Churchwardens and Sidemen.
For making a Bill of Answers to the Articulars 2s 0d and Delevering the
seam to the Reigester 4d and for the 10 Commandments 12d for 9 Ells of
Holland Cloth 13s 6d for making the Surplis 2s 6d.

The Account of John Powel and R^t Marshall Church Wardens from 1570 till 1573 being 3 years Sum Rec^d £21 4 6 Including the Sale of a Cross Being £4 13 4 and for old Lead to the amount of £1 19 7.

Charge } Amounting to £19 19 9 Including 2s 0d for Drink when the Rung for
and } the Queen and allow'd to R^d Brown 5s 4d of his Rent when he whent
Payment } from the Church house.

The Account of John Traves and W^m Ashborne Church Wardens from 10 of Jan^r 1573 till 22 of Jan^r 1575 Sum Totle Received £22 10 7 Including £5 10 3 Gathered for the Bells.

Charge } Amounting to £22 10 0 Including the Expense of nue Casting a Bell Be-
and } ing £4 3 8 and Expences attending Nue Casting the Great Bell Being
Payment } £6 17 7 and Expences attending Casting the first Bell Being £4 10 2.

At This Meeting It Is Agreed that R^d Brooker shall Repair his house he Dwelleth In by Mich^r. next Els then he his Contented to Avoid It and to Suffer any other man that will have It to take It and It Is Commanded to E^d Perkins to Repair the 2 Ten^{ts} he holdeth of the Church Before Christmas next Els he his Contented to forfeit his said Lease and to suffer any other man to take It and It Is Commanded to Gilbert hill to Repair his house before the next account Els he his Contented to Give up his Lease and To Suffer another to Enter The house ware Cotton dwelleth Is demised to John Powel for 15 years from Mich^r Last Past the same John Powel to Pay 8s 0d P^r year and to Bare all Repairs.

The account of Heywood and Henry Hooker Church Wardens from 1577 till 1579 being 2 years Sum Rec^d being £14 13 8d Including the Money Rec^d wich is £2 2 2

220 CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, ST. JOHN BAPTIST, WINCHESTER.

out of St John Pariah and St Peter Cheesehill Towards the Bells and £1 2 2 Rec^d In Money and Corn out of the Country and for the sale of old Mettle £2 15 4.

Charge } Amounting to £13 18 11 Including £9 17 7 Expences attending Cast-
and } ing the forth Bell and for $\frac{1}{4}$ a lb. of Candles 1^{ld}.
Payment }

The Account of R^d Austin and R^d Powell Church W^{as} from 1579 to 1580 Sum Rec^d £8 1 0 Including 7s 8d for Lime and Sand sold.

Charge } Amounting to £3 19 5d Including 2 Books set out by the Queen
and } 8d and for 2 Picaxes 4s 6d and 4d when the Churchwardens ware before
Payment } the Commissaries.

The Account of John Powel and John Wren Churchw^{as} from 1580 to 1582 Sum Rec^d £13 17 4.

Charge } Amounting to £5 5 1 Including £1 0 0 for the Church Rails.
and }
Payment }

At this Church Reconing It Is Granted that To R^d Broker that he shall Have his house during his life for £1 0 0 a year to be Paid Quarterly The Charch Wardens to Repair all healyngs and Timber work and R^d Brooker to Repair all the Breadyngs dawbyngs & Ground Pinings And It Is Agreed that James Crook shall have the Garden Plot by the mill for 21 years Paying 10d P^r year and £1 0 0 for a fine Agreed that Ioan Broker shall have her house she dwelleth In during life at 8s 0d P^r year to be Paid Quarterly the Repairings the same as R^d Brooker and further the said Ione shall take In no under Tennent without the Consent of the Church Wardens Agreed that R^d Grange shall have the house In Wales street for 21 years for 8s 0d P^r year to be paid Quarterly and the S^d R^d Graing to bare all Repairs and the Churchwardens to allow him 3s 4d In the Rent towards buying 4 Teasel Posts now at his Entry It Is agreed that E^d Churchell shall have one Peice of Timber allowed him to make a groundmill on the North end of his house and the said E^d Churchell to bare the Charge of Layin In of the same.

The Account of R^d Marshall and In^o Garden Church Wardens from 1582 to 1583 Sum Rec^d £14 8s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ including 4d Rec^d for the Lop of an Aish Tree and 3s 4d for the Elm and 2 Aish Trees and 6d for 100 of Lathes.

Charges } Amounting to £10 1 8 including 4s 0d being paid to Set the Clock
and } Going on the Great Bell and 12d for makeing this Account. It Is Agreed
Payment } by the whole Parrishners that E^d Churcher shall have yearly 4s 0d Paid to him out of the Church Box to be paid Quarterly for keeping the Clock and Dressing the Bells and Doing other Necessarys about The Church.

The Account of R^d Marshall and Gardinir Church Wardens From Jan^{ry} 1583 till Jan^{ry} 1584. Sum Rec^d £10 1 9.

Charge } Amounting to £8 13 0 Includeing a Table Cloth 2s 0d and 10 Ells of
and } holland for a surplis 20s and 16d for making and 8s 0d for 2 Load of
Payment } Straw.

The Account of R^d Marshall and John Gardiner Church W^{as} from 1584 Till 1585 Sum Rec^d £6 13 6.

Charge } Amounting to £5 6 3d Including £1 10 0 Paid for 3000 of Tiles and
and } 2s 0d for washing the Church Gere.
Payment }

The Account of John Gardyner and John haywood Church W^{as} From 1586 till 1586 Sum Rec^d £8 2 2.

Charge } Amounting to £4 17 6 Including 15s 1d for wine and Bread for the
and } Communion at Easter, Witsontide, Alhalowtide and Christmas and for
Payment } 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of fine holland Cloth for the Use of the Church 15s 6d and for a Nue Beere and mending the old one 4s 0d.

The Account of John haywood and henry hooker Church W^{as} from Jan^{ry} 1586 to Jan^{ry} 1587 Sum Rec^d £8 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £7 18 11½ Including 4d for 4 new keys and 5s 0d for 2 Ladders and for a Communion Book 6s 8d.

The Account of Henry Hooker and John Johnson Church W^{ds} From 1587 till 1588 Sum Rec^d £5 17 9.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £5 12 2 Including 6s 0d for Binding the Bible and 7s 6d Delivered to Shaft for the Use of the Poor.

The Account of John Johnson and R^d Austin Church W^{ds} From 1588 To 1589 Sum Rec^d £5 1 2 Including 6^d Rec^d for the Pall for Tho^s Cowards Burial

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £3 6 4 Including 10s 0d for mending the windows and 8d for the Bill of Recusantes and 4s 0d for mending and keeping the Parish Harness and for a dagger 2s 0d.

The Account of R^d Austin and Tho^s Shaft Church W^{ds} from 1589 till 1590 Sum Rec^d £7 11 11 Including 16d for a knell for Tho^s Dead of S^t Crosse.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £8 16 2 Including 6d for 9 feet of Inch Bord and for 3 Gallons and a Pint of wine at Easter 12s 6d and 11d for Bread.

Remains in Store 1000 tiles 1800 Slat Peck of tile Pins Lode of Sand ½ a Quar^{ter} of Lime.

The Account of Thos Shaft and R^d Rolf Church W^{ds} From 1590 till 1591. Sum Rec^d £5 6 3.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £2 5 0 Agreed at this account that Tho^s Ryckman and John Burgess shall have and Hold their Tenement together Paying for the Rent Either of them by the year 16d and Shall not Either of them Take In any Under Tenent without the Consent of the Parishners of St. John In the Soke.

The Account of R^d Rolf and W^m Cave Churchwardens From 1591 Till 1592. Sum Rec^d £7 18 6.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £2 11 1d Including 6d Given To Serie when he Lay on his Death Bed.

The Account of W^m Cave and John Island Church W^{ds} From 1592 till 1593. Sum Rec^d £6 11 0.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £v5 16 9 Including 4d for a Pound of Candles and 3s 0d Ringing for the Queen.

The Account of John Islande Church Warden From 1593 Till 1595 Sum Rec^d in 2 years £10 15 1.

Charges and Payment } Amounting to £7 19 3d.

The account of John Jessan and Geo. Shaft Churchwardens From the 11th of Jan^y 1595 till 11 of Jan^y 1596.

Sum Rec^d £17 1 5 Including £7 11 1 for one kingale money.

Charges and Payment } Amounting to £6 13 3 Including £3 13 3 Paid for all charges of the kingale.

Anno 1596 An Order Agreed by the whole Consent of the Parish of S^t John That If the Great Bell Goes for a knell one Shillin Being a Parishner and If he be a Stranger 3 Shillins and 4 Pence Also Agreed that If Man or Woman be Buryed in the Church They must Pay 6s 8d and for the Paul 4d and for a child's Ground In the Church Three Shillins and four Pence.

222 CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, ST. JOHN BAPTIST, WINCHESTER.

The Rent belonging to the Church of S^t Johns In the Soke.

	s.	d.
A Garden Plot by the Mill ...	0	10
Granges tenements... ..	8	0
Rob ^t Marshall	10	10
Jn ^o Fisher	8	0
Jn ^o Travas... ..	0	10
Jn ^o Hayn	6	8
Math. Wotton	8	0
E ^d Churcher	6	4
Jn ^o Johnson	6	0
Tho ^s Hale	2	8
Gilbert Hill	5	0
Tho ^s Shaft... ..	2	6
R ^d Brooker	1	0
Jer: Haywood... ..	1	2
John Borrow	2	6
	<u>£4</u>	<u>9 4</u>

Goods of the Church.	
2 Table Cloths	
2 Towels	
5 Quishings	
1 Carpet	
2 Palls	
2 Silk Alter Cloths	

Remain To the Parish at This Time	}	Mill Garden Plot	...	1	
		Wales Street	...	4	
		Late Otrige	...	1	
		Now	{ Woods	...	1
		on ^r	{ Pestles	...	1
		Bury	{ Morley ^s	...	1
			{ Lucas	...	1
			{ E ^d Middleton	...	1
			{ Lorrans	...	1
			{ Workhouse	...	1
			{ Wake	...	1
			{ Urquhart	...	1
			{ H Lucas	...	1-14

At Winal Urquharts Late The Perds	1
	17
Hary Lucas Stone House	1
	18

Subscribers for Keeping the Clock and Chimes by the Year.

	s.	d.
Rob ^t Samuall ...	1	4
Jn ^o Apowell ...	2	0
Jn ^o Fisher ...	2	0
Rob ^t Gardener ...	1	4
R ^b Marshall ...	1	4
Hen ^r Hooker ...	1	0
Tho ^s Pulley ...	1	4
Jn ^o Dier ...	0	8
Jn ^o Moor ...	1	4
E ^d Paaskins ...	1	4
The Vicar ...	1	4
Wm Symonds ...	0	8
Tho ^s Davage ...	0	8
Jn ^o Tame ...	0	4
Peter Thomas ...	0	4
Andrew Bath ...	0	8
R ^d Brown ...	0	4
R ^d Austin ...	1	4
Tho ^s Hall ...	0	8
R ^d Brooker ...	0	8
R ^b Diggins... ..	0	8
Jn ^o Merit ...	0	6
Wm Dyer ...	1	4
R ^b Dey ...	0	6
Tho ^s Bottler ...	0	6

25 Subscribers 1 3 1

Copy of a Lease of the House & Garden belonging to the Parish of S. John.

This Indenture Made the 7th of April 1702 In the 1st year of Queen Ann Between Peter Allyn & Thomas Denham Church W^{as} of the one Part and Eliz^b Curtis wido of the S^d Parish of the other Part Witnesseth that The Said Church W^{as} with the Assent and Consent of the Parishoners of the S^d Parish Have Demised Granted & To Farm Letten A Tenement & Garden In the Said Parish to Have and to Hold Unto the S^d E. C. Her Execet. and Assignes From Lady Day Last and Dureing and Unto the Full End and Terme of 21 years. Paying yearly Unto the S^d Church W^{as} and their Successors Fifteen Shillins at the Four Useall Feasts In the year that is at June 24th Sept 29th Dec^r 21st & March 25th By Even and Equal Portions and the S^d E. C. Doth Promise at her Proper Cost and Charge from Time to Time and at all Times Dureing the Said Terme Hereby Granted Well and Sufficiently Repair Uphold Fence and Maintain The S^d Premises and Every Part Thereof and Shall So Be Sufficiently Repaired Fenced & Upheld at the End of the S^d Terme In all Needfull and Necessary Repara-tion & Fences To the S^d Church W^{as} or there Successors Shall and will Leave and Yeld up and It Shall not Be Lawfull Dureing the S^d Terme for the S^d E. C. or Her Succe-s^s At any Time to Let or Sell or Assign the S^d Premises or any Part thereof To any Person or Persons what Ever without the License & Leave of the S^d E. C. W^{as} or There Successors from Time to Time Under their Hands first Had and obtained. If any of the S^d Rents Be Behind

and unpaid By the space of 15 days after any of the Quarter Days or the S^d Premises Unrepaid the Rent Being Demanded and not paid The Premeses orderd to Be Repard and not Repard or the Premeses or any Part Thereof Shall Be Demised Sold or Assignd to any Person or Person then this Indenture and Every thing therein Containd Shall Cease and Be Utterly Void to all Intents and purposes and It Shall Be Then Lawfull for the Church W^{as} or there Successors to Reenter Into and Upon the Sd Premeses to Have again Reposes and Enjoy As In there Former Estates.

Anno Domⁿ 1597

The Beginning of the Present Church Warden's Book

A Book containing as well a Rentall of all the Rents Belonging Unto the Parish and Church of St John's In the Soke near Winton As Also the Accounts of Receipts & Payments By the Church Wardens for the Same Church From the 11th day of January Anno Domⁿ 1596 As followeth

Geo. Shafte } Church
Tho^r Blackborrow } Wardens.

Rents of the Parish Lands.

	s	d
W ^m Beacham	10	10
John Wrene	8	0
Thos Blackborrow	0	10
W ^c Thomas	1	2
R ^d Androes	2	6
W ^c Burrow	2	6
W ^c Lock	8	0
W ^c Lyayne or Lyne	6	8
R ^d Clark	8	0
E ^d Churcher	6	4
W ^c Bethell	6	0
Hary Belston	2	8
Cristo ^r Drewe	5	0
T. Shaft	2	6
Undershall	0	6
R ^d Brooker	20	0
John Travers	0	10
Hayroosh J ⁿ Milland	8	0
£5	0	4

Agreed that the Great Bell to Goe for Every Parishnor 12d and for Every Strainger 8s 4d For a Knell Every Person Past the Age of a Child 6s 8d and Every Child 3s 4d and for the Use of the Pall 4d for Burial In the Church.

Quit Rents Belonging the Parish Augst 1808.

	s	d
Late Penton Ice House & Strip of Ground ...	2	6
J Speed & J Deer Two Tenements... ..	10	0
Hen ^y & John Lucas H ^o & Garden In Walsh Street	6	0
Late N Lucas Now Peatys By the Blue Ball.....	10	—
Late J Walkins Now Meare	8	—
W ^c Gouldin In Walsh Street	15	—
Garden Plot at Durgate Mill	10	—
Tho ^r Pinnock A Garden in Walsh Street	1	0
Mr Burry) for Late Oatridge late Woods		
at Rob ^t) Late Pestle work Shop and		
Cross-) Late Morcy ^r H ^o and Garden	4	10
mans) Now Converted into a Field... ..	10	—
E ^d Middleton H ^o & Garden... ..	5	—
W ^c Anill & Geo Stevens H ^o & Garden... ..	7	6
J ⁿ Larance H ^o & Garden	8	0
Late Barnedo H ^o & Garden	15	—
Late W ^m Urquhart H ^o & Garden Now Evins	5	0
Henry Lucas Store H ^o and Garden	25	7
	0	

Gifts To the Parish of St John & St Peters.

1602 Left by Mr. Attwell The Parson of St Ives In the County of Cornwall £2 10s 0d to Be Maintained as a Stock for the Poor for Ever

1615 Agreed by the Parishnors to let John Newman to have 25s in His care of Mr Attwell's Legacy & to Give 35s more to make It up £3 to Continue for Ever and John Numan Hath It to Husband It for the Poor To Give It in Fagets yearly about Christmas

1680 Usher Owen Phillips £5 0s 0d which was put into the Hands of Trusham Skeats. Tanner at Intrest for the Poor Dec^r 21st 1680 E^d Hooker Tim Denham Trustess

£ s d
3 0 0

5 0 0
8 0 0

Money & Estates Left to the Poor of the Parish.

	£	s	d
The Half of the Rent of the Estate at Shalden Left by M ^r Smith	13	0	0
M ^r Peruvel Money	3	0	0
M ^r Pinks Groats	0	13	4
M ^r Pemberton Money	1	10	0
M ^r Sheldons Money 15 0 0			
wich Money was Layd out to Build a Wall against St Johns Church yard about the year 1800 Interest paid out of the Quit Rent	0	15	0
M ^r Johnstons Money £20 0s 0d Lost But the Interest is paid out the Quit Rents	1	0	0
	19	18	4
The 13 Pound was Left to Prentice Poor Boys	13	0	0
	6	18	4

The £6 18s 4d was Gave To the Poor at Christmas Tide at the Poor People own Houses By John Pointer & John Curtis Church W^{as} 1781 or Jan 82.

wich Moneys the Poor Have Been Deprived of a Great Many Years.

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Some Memoranda taken from the Present Churchwarden's Book.

1605 Paid 3s 0d To the Ringers at the Triumphe when the Parlement H^e Should Have Been Blown Up.

1606 Rec ^d of the Children of The Colledge for Ropes	s	d
1608 Casting the Third and Fourth Bells	3	0
Rec ^d of Goodman Beare For the old Clock	11	17
1611 Rec ^d of the Children of the Colledge for Ringing	1	10
	0	0
	3	2

1599 P ^d for wine on Palm Sunday	s	d
and one Quart after	2	10
and for 5 Quarts of Wine on Easter Day	1	2
For Bread	5	10
For Bread & wine Whitsonday	0	6
P ^d to W ^m Meare for Inspecting The Last 2 y ^r Accounts... ..	2	5
1600 P ^d to Nich ^s Colson the Bishop Quit Rent for Church Land In Weales Street	1	7
P ^d to Lancelot Thorpe Quit Rent for the Uper Street of S ^t John	1	0
1613 Serveirs for the Highways E ^d Earle Tho ^s Smith overseers of the Poor Tho ^s Paist Nick ^s Shrimpton.		

1659 Two Shillins and Six Pence Spent at the Proclaiming The young Lord Protector. Wido Sheperd P^d Quit Rent for the House In Winall Parish In 1675.
Money paid in 1667 To the Poor In There Need and Sickness and for Diging Graves. Burials and Attendance 60 14 2 as Followeth 5 0 0

Rec ^d for Of The Dean and Chap ^l at 3 Different Times	£	s	d	
the Poor	7	5	0	8 0 0
From the Prist of Darle for the Poor	0	5	0	8 0 0
Of Mr Looper For Dito	2	0	0	10 0 0
Of Mr Hide and Mr Brown 5s 0d each for D ^e	0	10	0	8 0 0
Of J ^s Broady and J ^s Brown 5s Each for D ^e	0	10	0	7 15 0
Of The Warden of the Colledge for D ^e	2	0	0	6 14 11
Of Mays For D ^e	0	15	0	3 10 3
Of the Bishop of Winton for D ^e	7	10	0	3 14 0
Of the Mayor of Chichester for D ^e	4	0	0	
Of Mr Withers of Exton for D ^e	3	0	0	
Of Mr Larwell for D ^e	0	10	0	
Of E ^d Hooker for D ^e	2	10	0	
Rec ^d the Second Time of D ^e	2	10	0	
Rec ^d the Third Time of D ^e	5	0	0	
Of Mr Pink For D ^e	0	6	0	
Of Mr Bath Smith for D ^e	7	10	0	
Of Mr Cuffells for D ^e	0	10	0	
	46	11	0	

Paid Geo Emes for Diging 21 Graves Ten Shillings & 6d.
Paid for Attendan Six Shillins.
P^d W^m Beslein for the Burial of Steven Kie and House Sixteen Shillins & 6d.

Besides a Great Deal of Wheat and Flower and other Provisions From Southampton, Romsey, Easton, and Chilcomb, and other Places.

WIGWELL GRANGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, AND
ITS CONNECTION WITH DARLEY ABBEY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 168).

1524

Counterpart of Lease from the Abbot
of Derley to Thomas Babington of
land at Wigwall.

16 Hen 8.

This Indenture made the 10th day of August the 16th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the 8th Between Thomas Abbot of the Monastery of Derley and the Convent of the same place of the one party and Thomas Babington son and heir apparent to Anthony Babington of Dedyk Esquire on the other party Witnesseth that the said Abbot and Convent by their common assent and consent and agreement have demised set and to farm let unto the said Thomas and his assigns *their Tenement and chief place at Wigwall* Wall with all Lands Closures Meadows Leasures and Pastures to the said chief place belonging To have and to hold the said Tenement and Chief place with all the premises to the said Thomas and his Assigns to and for the term of forty four years fully complete and ended the first year of the said forty four years to begin at the Feast of Saint Jerome next ensuing such Terms, Leases Interests and assignment of Leases as the said Anthony hath in the premises determined and ended Yielding and paying yearly to the said Abbot and Convent and their Successors five marks of lawfull money at the Feasts of Easter and Saint Michael by even portions and paying the out Rents due out of the same and the said Thomas Covenanteth and to bear all Reparations of all Houses builded and to be builded upon the said ground during his term aforesaid and in the end of the said Term sufficiently repaseled to live therein and if it happen the said Rent of five marks or any parcel thereof to be behind and unpaid after any of the Feasts aforesaid at the which it ought to be paid and after it to be personally asked That then it shall be lawfull to the said Abbot and Convent into the said Lands Tenements and other the premises to enter and distrain and the distress there taken to drive lead carry away and avenute them to retain unto they be of the said Rent with the arrearages of the same if any such be fully content and paid And if it happen the said Rent or any parcel thereof to be behind and unpaid in form abovesaid by the space of one half year or if reparation of the buildings there if any such shall needly require upon reasonable warning be not made that then it shall be lawfull to the said Abbot and Convent to enter into the premises and them in their first estate to possess and enjoy these Presents notwithstanding And the said Abbot and convent covenanteth and granteth by these Presents for them and their Successors to warrant unto the said Thomas and his assigns the term of forty four years above rehearsed for the rents above reserved In witness whereof to the one part of This Indenture remaining with the said Abbot and convent the said Thomas hath put to his Seal and to the other part remaining with the said Thomas Babington the said Abbot and convent have put to their common Seal Given in the Chapter House at Derley the day and year above written.

Inrolled by me John Wyseman Auditor

18 by 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in 15 lines besides enrollment. Endorsed,

Darley, Abbot and Convent
to
Babington
Covenants to repair
all the houses &c
ex^d 1753

5 marks
Lease then Chief Place called
Wigwall with the Meadows
und^r y^e Convent Seal
for 44 years
16 Aug H 8th

P

1532
24. H. VIII.

Surrender of Roger More, of Lands
in Wirksworth, and admission of
Richard Wigley.

Wirksworth } At the Court of the most venerable person George Hennage,
of the Cathedral church of the blessed Mary the Virgin at
Lincoln there held on Monday the 6th day of November in
the 24th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. came Roger More of the
town of Derby in the County of Derby, draper, by Ralph Gell of Hopton
[Radu Gell de Hopton] and Robert Wod of Alton [Robtu Wod de Alton]
his Attorneys conjointly and separately by virtue of letters of Attorney
directed to the said Ralph and Robert and in full Court shown and de-
clared, and sealed with the seal of the aforesaid Roger, which is dated
the 10th day of January in the 21st year of the reign of King Henry
VIIIth and surrendered into the hands of the said Dean all that his
fourth part of all those his lands tenements meadows feedings pastures
and other hereditaments whatsoever which he had or might have within
the Lordship of Wyrcesworth and Parwyche [Pwyche] or elsewhere within
the Parish of Wirksworth aforesaid which formerly belonged to Henry
Hylton and afterwards to Margaret de Brampton [Mgarete de Bramp-
ton] a kinswoman and one of the heirs of the said Henry to the use and
behoof of Richard Wygley [Ricd Wygley de Middleton nup Wyrcesworth]
of Middleton near Wyrcesworth aforesaid. And thereupon came the
aforesaid Richard in his own person to the said Court and took of the
Lord all that fourth part of all the lands, tenements, meadows, feedings,
pastures, and other the hereditaments with the appurtenances. To
have and to hold to him the aforesaid Richard his heirs and assigns
according to the Custom of the Manor aforesaid for ever Rendering
thereof yearly to the Lord and his Successors the rents and services
thereof first due and of right accustomed And at this Court thereof
was made the first proclamation and no one came to reclaim. And at a
Court there held the 27th day of February in the 23rd year of the reign
of the King aforesaid a second proclamation was made of the premises
aforesaid, and no one came to reclaim. And at a Court there held the
15th day of April in the 23rd year of the reign of the Lord the King
aforesaid a third proclamation was made thereof and no one came to
claim. And because no one at any of the Courts aforesaid came to re-
claim the aforesaid lands tenements and other premises with the appar-
tenances nor any parcel thereof Therefore there was delivered to the
aforesaid Richard all that fourth part of all and singular the lands ten-
ements and other the premises with the appurtenances by seizuro of the
rod And gave to the Lord for a fine for entry two shillings and did his
fealty and was admitted tenant.

Witness Henry Sacheverell } W Gell
Knight, then Steward } Reg

12 by 6½ inches in 20 lines

" Mr Deans Covt "

" 23 H 8

Manr of Wirksworth "

1544.

Twelfth part of the patents of the
36th year of the reign of King
Henry 8th.

Of a grant for Thomas }
Babington and another }

The King to all to whom &c. Greeting. Know ye
that we for the sum of six hundred and three pounds
and eighteen pence of our lawful money of England
paid to the hands of our Treasurer of our Court for augmenting the
revenue of our Crown to our use by our beloved Thomas Babington and
John Hyde Esquires of which said sum of six hundred and three pounds
and eighteen pence we confess ourselves to be fully content and satisfied
and the same Thomas and John Hyde their Executors and assigns
thereof by these presents to be discharged and acquitted Of our
especial grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion We have
given and granted and by these presents Do give and grant to the same

Thomas Babington and John Hyde all that our Grange farm or tenement called Howton grange with the appurts in Howton in our county of Lincoln lately belonging and appertaining to the late Monastery of Humberston in our said County of Lincoln now dissolved and being parcel of the possessions thereof And all that our House and all that our Croft to the same House adjoining situate and being opposite the said Grange called Howton Grange in Howton aforesaid lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Monastery of Humberston and being parcel of the possessions thereof now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Burghie or his assigns Also all our lands tenements meadows feedings pastures commons and other our hereditaments whatsoever within the town and fields of Holton aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln in anywise belonging or appertaining to the said Grange farm or tenement called Howton Grange and being with the same Grange farm or tenement demised let occupied or used And also all that our Messuage or tenement and turret to the same Messuage annexed and all that our garden on the west side of the same Messuage late in the tenure of Bartholomew Westby, late one of the Barons of our Exchequer and Agnes his wife And all that moiety of our certain small house on the east side of the aforesaid Messuage now or late in the tenure of the said John Hyde and Nicholas Walwyn situate and being in the Parish of *Saint Sepulchre* without *Newgate London* parcel of the site of the burial ground of the late House or Priory of Charthusians near our City of London and parcel of the possessions of the said late House or Priory of Charthusians, And all houses buildings chambers cellars solars entrances and other casements whatsoever with all their appurts in the said Parish of *Saint Sepulchre London* in anywise belonging or appertaining to the said Messuage being in the tenure of the said John Hyde and Nicholas Walwyn or with the same Messuage heretofore demised leased occupied or used And all that our Messuage or tenement with the appurts in *Meyre* within the Parish of *Rowthorne* otherwise *Rose-thorne* in our County of Chester lately belonging and appertaining to the late Abbey of Norton in our said County of Chester and being parcel of the possessions thereof and all lands tenements meadows feedings pastures and turbary to the said Messuage belonging or appertaining lying in *Meyre* aforesaid within the said Parish of *Rowthorne* orwise *Rose-thorne* in our said County of Chester now or late in the tenure of Gawynn Leighe and Margaret his wife lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Abbey of Norton and being parcel of the possessions thereof Also all that our rent of Eight pounds sterling issuing from the Manor of *Albery* in our County of Hertford which said rent of eight pounds lately belonged and appertained to the late House or College of *Asheridge* in the County of Bucks and was parcel of the possessions thereof And the advowson donation free disposition and right of patronage of the Parish Church of *Albery* aforesaid in our said County of Hertford lately belonging or appertaining to the late Monastery of *Misenden* in the County of Bucks And all that our Rectory and our Church of *Marneham* in our County of Nottingham lately belonging and appertaining to the late Preceptory or Commandry of *Egle* in our County of Lincoln parcel of the possessions of the late Priory or Hospital of *Saint John of Jerusalem* in England and being parcel of the possessions thereof And the Advowson donation free disposition and right of patronage of the Vicarage of the Parish Church of *Marneham* in our said County of Nottingham lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Priory or Hospital of *Saint John of Jerusalem* in England and all and all manner our lands meadows feedings pastures globes oblations obventions pensions, portions, tithes as well great as small fruits emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever as well spiritual as temporal to the same Rectory of *Marneham* in anywise belonging or appertaining now or late in the tenure of Andrew Nowell Esquire or his assigns Also all that our capital messuage and tenement with the appurtenances now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Babington Esquire or his assigns situate and being in *Wigwall* within the parish of *Worksworth* in our County of Derby lately belonging and appertaining to the late Monastery of *Derley* in our County of Derby now dissolved and being parcel of the possessions thereof and all our lands meadows feedings pastures commons and hereditaments whatsoever with the appurtenances in *Wigwall* aforesaid to the said Capital Messuage and tenement in any way belonging or appertaining or being

with the same Capital Messuage & tenement demised let occupied or used Also all that our yearly rent of fifteen shillings yearly issuing from the said Capital Messuage and lands tenements and other premises in *Wigwall* aforesaid and lately belonging and appertaining to our Duchy of Lancaster And also all that our Capital Messuage & tenement with the appurtenances now or late in the tenure or occupation of Anthony Babington or his assigns situate and being in *Lutchurch* within the Parish of Saint Peter in Derby in our said County of Derby lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Monastery of *Derley* and parcel of the possessions thereof also all our lands meadows feedings pastures commons and hereditaments whatsoever with the appurtenances in *Lutchurch* aforesaid to the said Capital Messuage in any way belonging or appertaining or with the same Messuage being demised let or occupied And also all and all manner of tithes of sheaves grain & hay and other tithes whatsoever yearly and from time to time arising renewing and growing within the Lordship of Taneslye and Whitcroft parcel of the Rectory of *Cruche* in our said County of Derby late in the tenure or occupation of Anthony Babington and now in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Babington or their assigns lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Monastery of *Derley* and being parcel of the possession thereof Also all and all manner of woods and trees whatsoever growing and being of in and upon the premises or any 1 reel thereof and all land and soil of the same woods and underwoods and of every parcel thereof Also the reversion & reversions of all and singular the premises with their appurts and all and singular rents revenues and other annual profits whatsoever made and reserved upon whatsoever demises and grants of these premises or of any parcel thereof as fully and wholly and in as ample manner and form (as the last Abbot of the said late Monastery of *Humberstone* and the last Prior of the said late House of *Carthusians* and the last Abbot of the said late Abbey of *Norton* and the last Rector of the said late House or College of *Asshridge* and the last Abbot of the said late Abbey of *Misenden* and the last Prior of the said late House or Hospital of *Saint John of Jerusalem* in England and the last Abbot of the said late Monastery of *Derley* or any one or more of their predecessors or of either of them at any time before the several dissolutions thereof or of either of them or before the said late Monasteries College and Priories came to our hands) have had held or enjoyed or either of them had held or enjoyed or they or either of them ought to have had held and enjoyed the aforesaid Grange Messuages lands tenements Advowsons Rectories and other the premises with the appurtenances or of any parcel thereof and as fully and freely and in as ample a manner and form as all and singular the same have now come or ought to have come, and now are or ought to be in our hands by reason or pretext of any grant charter gift or of any charters or gifts, of grant or grants of confirmation or confirmations surrender or surrenders by the late said several Abbots Priors Rectors, of the said late Abbot Prior, House and College or of either of them under their Common Seal made to us or by reason or pretence of any Act of Parliament or otherwise whatsoever And further Know ye that we for the sum of fifty eight pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of good and lawful English money paid to the hands of the Treasurer of our Chamber to our use by the said Thomas Babington and John Hyde to us paid of which said sum of fifty-eight pounds thirteen shillings and four pence we do confess ourselves to be satisfied and content and by these presents thereof do acquit and exonerate the said Thomas Babington and John Hyde their heirs and executors of our especial grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents Do give and grant to the aforesaid Thomas Babington and John Hyde all that our messuage and tenement called the *Haseling house in Foxlawe* in our County of Derby and a certain hill or pasture called the *great Cliff in Hartington* in our said County of Derby and all that our field called *Wilkingfield* and one acre of our land called *Speyre Acre Lees* in *Hartington* aforesaid with all the appurts which said Messuage called the *Haseling-house* and the said hill or pasture called the *great Cliff* in *Hartington* aforesaid and the said field called *Wilkingfield* and the said acre of land called *Speyre acre Lees* in *Hartington* aforesaid with all their appurts lately were parcel of the lands and possessions of Francis Lovell late Viscount Lovell attainted of high treason and which came to the hand of our most dear Father King

Henry the seventh by attainder and forfeiture of the aforesaid Francis Lovell, and now are or lately were in the tenure of Adam Eyre Gentleman And all that our Messuage and twenty acres of land with the appurts in *Okeford* in *Marshwood Hale* otherwise called *Marshwood Vale* in our County of Derby which Philipp Batte formerly held for term of his life vizt. in the 14th year of the reign of Richard the second late King of England our progenitor from Thomas Ramysham Clerk convicted of felony on Saturday next after the feast of the nativity of the Blessed Mary in the said 14th year Reversion thereof after the death of the said Philipp belonging to the said Thomas and his heirs and now or late in the tenure of the said John Hyde And those our ten acres of land commonly called or known as the *Kingsfield* in *Sandridge* in our said County of Hertford remaining in our hands and now being in our hands by reason of the transgression which the late Abbot of Saint Albans thereof committed to obtain the same from William Totenhoe without the King's licence Also all that our tenement with all the appurts in *Waltam* in our County of Lincoln of which John Waltam Clerk now deceased some time before his death was seized in his demesne as of fee and so thereof being seized gave and granted the aforesaid tenement with all the appurts to a certain William Vincent of Waltam and others to the use and profit of Peter Overton Chaplain of the Chantry of Waltam contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided & now or late in the tenure or occupation of Christopher Smythe or his assigns Also the *Reversion* and *Reversions* of the said messuage or tenement called *Hasyling-house* and the said Mount or pasture called the great *Cliff* in *Hartington* aforesaid and of our said field called *Wilkingfield* and our said land called *Speyer* acre lees in *Hartington* aforesaid with their appurts and our said Messuage and twenty acres of land with the appurts in *Okeford* aforesaid and of our said ten acres of land in *Sandridge* commonly called the King's field and our said tenement with all the appurts in *Waltam* aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln and all and singular rents revenues and other annual profits whatsoever made and reserved upon whatsoever demises and grants of the premises or any parcel thereof as fully and wholly and in as ample manner and form as all and singular the same came or ought to have come into our hands and now are or ought to be in our hands by pretext of any forfeiture thing cause or matter Which said Grange called *Horton* Grange the lands tenements and other the premises in *Horton* aforesaid are extended at the clear yearly value of six shillings and eight pence and which said messuage and land to the same messuage annexed garden and other the premises with the appurts in the Parish of *Saint Sepulchre* without Newgate London parcel of the said site of the burial ground of the said late House or Priory of Carthusians near the City of London are extended at the clear yearly value of fifty three shillings and four pence And which said Messuage in *Myere* aforesaid and the aforesaid lands tenements meadows pasture and turbary in *Myere* aforesaid to the said Messuage belonging or appertaining are extended at the clear yearly value of sixteen shillings And which said Rectory of the Parish Church of *Albery* aforesaid are extended at the clear yearly value of twenty pounds eight shillings and six pence And which said messuage called the *Haseling* house in *Fox lawe* aforesaid and the said Mount or pasture called the great *Cliff* in *Hartington* aforesaid and the said field called *Wilkingfield* and the said one acre of land called *Speyer* acre lees in *Hartington* aforesaid with all their appurts in our said County of Derby are extended at the clear yearly value of twenty three shillings and eight pence And which said messuage and twenty acres of land with the appurts in *Okeford* aforesaid in *Marshwood Vale* in our said County of Derby are extended at the clear yearly value of twenty one shillings and four pence sterling And which said ten acres of land in *Sandridge* aforesaid commonly called the *King's field* are extended at the clear yearly value of three shillings and four pence And which said tenement with all its appurtenances in *Waltam* aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln are extended at the clear yearly value of ten shillings and four pence And which said messuages lands tenements meadows pasture *tithes* and all other the premises belonging and appertaining to the said late *Monastery of Derby* as aforesaid are now extended at the clear yearly value of nine

pounds fourteen shillings and fourpence *To have hold and enjoy* the aforesaid Grange Advowsons Rectory Messuages houses buildings lands tenements meadows feedings pastures woods underwoods rents reversions services glebes *tithes* pensions portions and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified with all their appurts to the aforesaid Thomas Babington and John Hyde their heirs and assigns for ever *To hold* (the aforesaid Grange of *Howton* and all and singular the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and other the premises with the appurts belonging or appertaining to the said late Monastery of Humberston and to the said late House or Priory of Carthusians near the City of London and to the said late Abbey of Norton and the said late House or College of Asshridge and to the said late Abbey of Missenden and to the said late House or Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem in England and to the said late Monastery of Derley or to either of them) of us our heirs & successors in capite by service of the fortieth part of a Knight's fee and rendering yearly to us our heirs and Successors for the aforesaid Grange of Howton and the aforesaid lands tenements and other the premises in Howton aforesaid eight pence yearly And for the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and other the premises with the appurtenances in the Parish of Saint Sepulchre without Newgate London to the said late House of Carthusians lately belonging or appertaining five shillings and four pence yearly. And rendering yearly to us our heirs and Successors for the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and other the premises with the appurts in Meyre aforesaid to the said late Abbey of Norton lately belonging or appertaining eighteen pence yearly. And rendering yearly to us our heirs and successors for the aforesaid rent of eight pounds sterling issuing from the said Manor of Albury in our County of Hertford to the said late House or College of Assheridge aforesaid lately belonging or appertaining sixteen shillings sterling yearly And rendering yearly to us our heirs and successors for the aforesaid Rectory of Mereham in our said County of Nottingham lately belonging or appertaining to the said late House or Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem in England with the *tithes* lands meadows feedings pastures and other the premises with the appurtenances to the said Rectory belonging or appertaining twenty two shillings and nine pence And for the aforesaid Messuages lands tenements and other the premises to the said late Monastery of Derley as aforesaid belonging and appertaining nineteen shillings and sixpence to be paid to our said Court of Augmentation for the revenue of our Crown yearly at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel in the name of a tenth or tenth part thereof for all rents services and demands whatsoever therefore in any way to be rendered paid or done to us our heirs or Successors And to hold of us our heirs and Successors the said Messuage called the Hasling-house in Foxlawe aforesaid and the said Mount or pasture called the great Cliff in Hartington aforesaid and the said field called Wylkingfield and the said one acre of land called Speyre acre lees in Hartington aforesaid and the said Messuage and twenty acres of land with the appurts in Okeford aforesaid and the said ten acres of land in Sandrige aforesaid commonly called the King's field in our said County of Hertford and our said tenement with the appurts in Waltham aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln by fealty only for all rents services and demands whatsoever therefore in any way to be rendered paid or done to us our heirs or Successors. And further of our abundant grace we will and by the authority we enjoy by these presents do grant to the aforesaid Thomas Babington and John Hyde their heirs and assigns that they their heirs and assigns shall have hold and enjoy and convert to their own proper use and may and shall be able to have hold and enjoy and convert to their own proper use the aforesaid Rectory of Marneham and the aforesaid tithes obventions, oblations pensions portions and all & singular other the premises to the said Rectory belonging or appertaining with all their appurts as fully and wholly and in as ample manner and form as the last Prior of the said late Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem in England or any one or more of their Predecessors in right of the same late Priory or Hospital had held or enjoyed or had converted to their own use or might or could be able to have held or enjoyed or converted to their own use the same Rectory and other the premises to the same Rectory belonging or appertaining or any parcel thereof Also

we will and of our certain knowledge and mere motion for us our heirs & Successors by these presents Do grant to the aforesaid Thomas Babington and John Hyde their heirs and assigns that We our heirs and Successors for ever yearly and from time to time will acquit exonerate and keep indemnified well as the said Thomas Babington and John Hyde their heirs and assigns and every of them as the aforesaid Grange Advowson Rectory Messuages lands tenements and all and Singular other the premises above specified with all their appurtes against us our heirs and Successors and against all persons or person whomsoever from all and all manner of corrodies rents fees annuities and sums of money whatsoever in any way issuing or payable from the aforesaid Grange Rectories lands tenements and other the premises or any parcel thereof or thereupon charged or chargeable except for the rents and services above by these presents reserved to us our heirs and successors And except from all and all manner of grants and demises made of the said Grange Rectory Messuages lands tenements and all and singular other the premises or any parcel thereof with the appurtes and except all and all manner of charges and sums of money with whatsoever farms of the premises and of every parcel thereof charged or to be charged on either of them by reason of any demise or grant of any part of the premises made to any person And except from all and all manner of synodals and procurations issuing from the said Rectory of Marneham Moreover being willing and strictly enjoining do command as well to the Chancellor and Council of our said Court of Augmentation of the revenue of our Crown for the time being as to the General Surveyor of our lands and to the Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer as to whatsoever Receivers Auditors and other Officers and Ministers of us our heirs and Successors whomsoever that they and every of them upon the sole showing of these our Letters Patent or of the inrollment thereof without any other writ or warrant in any way to be issued from us our heirs or Successors upon payment of the said rents to us above reserved by these presents shall make due allowance defalcation deduction and manifest discharge from all corrodies fees annuities and sums of money whatsoever issuing from the aforesaid Grange Messuages lands tenements and other the premises with the appurtenances or of any parcel thereof as aforesaid or thereupon charged or to be charged (except as before excepted) shall cause to be made and done And these our Letters Patent or the inrollment thereof shall be yearly and from time to time a sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf as well to our said Chancellor and Council of our said Court of Augmentation of the Revenue of our Crown as to our said Surveyor General of our lands and Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer aforesaid for the time being and to our said Receivers Auditors and other our Officers and Ministers whomsoever & of us our heirs & successors Also we do give and for the consideration aforesaid and of our certain knowledge and mere motion by these presents do grant to the aforesaid Thomas Babington and John Hyde all issues rents revenues & profits of the aforesaid Grange Rectory Messuages lands tenements and all & singular other the premises with all their appurtes from the feast of the Annuntiation of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past arising and growing unto the present time To hold to the same Thomas and John Hyde of our gift without account or any other thing therefore in any way to be rendered paid or done to us our heirs or Successors Also we will and of our certain knowledge and mere motion by these presents Do grant to the same Thomas Babington and John Hyde that they shall have these our Letters Patent in due manner made and sealed under our Great Seal without fine or fee great or small in any way therefore to be rendered paid or done to us into our Hanaper or elsewhere to our use So that express mention &c. In witness whereof &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 20th day of June.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

The following deed is in English; in the copy here given modern spelling is substituted for the old.

1561.

Lease from Henry Babington to Roger Fletcher
of Flax Land in Wirksworth.

This Indenture made the 9th day of July in the 5th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith &c Between Henry Babington of Deythicke in the County of Derby Esquire on the one

parte and Roger Fletcher of Alderwasleigh in the said County of Derby Husbandman on the other parte Witnesseth that the said Henry Babington in consideration and for the sum of seven pounds of good and lawfull money of England to him paid by the hands of the said Roger at the ensealing hereof in the name of a fine or income hath demised granted set and unto farm hath let and by these presents doth demise grant set and unto farm doth let unto the said Roger Fletcher one close called Flax l and Meadow lying and being nigh unto the water of Derwent in the parish of Wirksworth in the said county of Derby and late in the holding and occupation of Richard Wyld to have hold occupy possess and enjoy the said close to the said Roger Fletcher and his assigns from the Feast of the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady, the Virgin next ensuing after the day of the date hereof unto the end and during the term of four years then next following and fully to be complete and ended yielding and paying there for yearly during the said term to the said Henry Babington his heirs and assigns thirteen shillings and fourpence of good and lawfull money of England and Two Rent Capons at the Feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of our blessed Lady the Virgin by even portions. And if it shall fortune or happen the said yearly rents of thirteen shillings and four pence or two capons to be behind and unpaid in part or in the whole by the space of one month next after following any Feast of the Feasts aforesaid or if the said Roger do assign give or sett this Indenture or *choose* any person or persons without the special license of the said Henry his heirs or assigns *other than to his wife or one of his children* That then it may and shall be lawful to and for the said Henry Babington his heirs and assigns into the said close to reenter and the same to repossess and have again as in his or their former estate these present Indentures and every thing matter and clause therein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And it is further covenanted granted condescended and agreed between the said parties and the said Henry covenanteth granteth condescendeth and agreeth for them his heirs and assigns to and with the said Roger and his assigns by these presents that if the said Henry Babington his heirs executors assign or assigns or some one of them do not well and truly deliver and pay or cause to be delivered and paid unto the said Roger Fletcher his wife or some one of his children at or before the Feast of St. John the Baptist which shall be in the year of our Lord God a thousand five hundred three score and seven [1667] the whole sum of five pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of good and lawfull money of England that then it may and shall be lawful to and for the said Roger and his said assign to have hold occupy and enjoy the said close for and during the term of seventeen years to begin immediately after the said term of four years shall be determined and ended upon such like covenants rents clauses matters and things as be before expressed and mentioned. And the said Roger Fletcher covenanteth and granteth for him and his said assign and with the said Henry Babington his heirs and assigns by these presents that the said Roger nor his said assign shall by virtue force or colour of this Indenture have hold occupy possess and enjoy or use with his or their cattle any manner of commons, pasture or feedings within the grounds metes bounds or commons of Wigwall which now is the said Henry's or elsewhere where the cattles of the said Henry do or shall lease pasture and feed otherwise than heretofore hath been permitted suffered and accustomed for the said Roger to do. In witness whereof the parties abovesaid to these present Indentures interchangeably have put their seals yeven the day and year first above written.

Seal lost.

+ Witness at the ensealing hereof
William Bromeleye

13 by 10 inches in 33 lines, besides the witnesses.

On the back is written—

"These words within written that is to wit other than to his wife and some one of his children was interlined at the making hereof by the consent of both parties. In witness whereof the same parties have set their hands.

Henry Babington

"Witness hereof William Bromeleye." +

Endorsed—"Henry Babington to

a lease
Roger Fletcher of flaxland a lease
but excluded from Wigwall

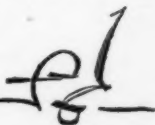
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2 fat capons
tow rent capons."

1563.

Lease from Henry Babington to Richard
Blackwall, of Wigwell Grange &c

This Indenture made the 18th day of May in the 6th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. Between Henry Babyngton of Dethicke Esquire of the one part and Rychard Blackwall of the Calke Esquire on the other parte Witnesses that the said Henry Babyngton for divers and many good considerations him thereunto specially moving hath leased, demised, granted, and sett to farm and by these presents Doth lease demise, and setteth to farm to the said Rychard Blackwall all those parcels of ground with the appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the Grange or Tenement called Wygwall in the County of Derby which the said Rychard hath had and occupied three years or more last past before the 26th day of January now last past before the day of the date of these present Indentures To have and to hold the said parcels of ground with the appurtenances to the said Richard Blackwall and his assigns from the day of the date hereof unto the full end and during all the whole term of thirty and one years from thenceforth next and immediately following and fully to be completed and ended Yielding and paying therefor yearly during the said term to the said Henry his heirs and assigns one Red Rose flower [**Redd Rose More**] only on Midsommer day (if it be asked) and the said Henry covenanteth and granteth for him his heirs and assigns to and with the said Richard and his assigns by these presents that it may and shall be lawfull to and for the said Richard and his assigns to take and have at all times and from time to time sufficient Tynsell [**Tynsell**] and Hedgewood of and in the said parcels of ground with the appurtenances during the said term of thirty and one years for the Defences and Hedging of the same Provided always and it is covenanted grauted and agreed upon between the said parties that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Henry his heirs and assigns to sell carry take and convey [**Cobyn**] every fifteen years the woods and underwoods of and in the said parcels of ground leased so that there be always left sufficient Tynsell and Hedgewood for Defences and Hedging of the premises as is aforesaid. And the said Henry and his heirs doth finally covenant and grant for him his heirs executors and assigns to and with the said Richard and his assigns by these presents that he the said Henry and his assigns shall and will at all times during the said term warrant and defend the said parcels of ground with the appurtenances to the said Richard and his assigns and heirs against all people during the said term. In witness whereof the said parties abovesaid to these present Indentures interchangeably have put their seals Given [**Deben**] the day and year first above written.

Henry Babington 

At the bottom is written—

“Memorandum [91] that this lease was first delivered on the Whitsunday afternoon being the 22nd of May A° 1562 to Richard Nedham [Ric Nedhm], John Ashton, George Boyes [or Bowyer] and others at Wirksworth by Henry Babyngton to Ric Blackwall before and the lease is not any fulfilling or keeping of the conditions for the Redemption of Wigwall &c.”

13½ by 12 inches, in 25 lines exclusive of the “Memorandum,” which is 5 lines.

Endorsed—



“6 Eliz
“Henry Babingtons Lease to Blackwall
31 years of Lands peel of Wigwall
Grange. Rent a Red Rose.”

The deed is written in English. This transcript is written in modern spelling.

The seal of Henry Babington is here engraved.

1568.

Counterpart of Lease between William Blackwall and Raffe Secheverrell.

This Indenture made the 6th day of february in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our dread Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen Defender of the faith &c Between William Blackwall of the Inner Temple in London Gent Cousin and heir of Richard Blackewall late of Caulke in the County of Derby Esquire deceased of the one part and Raffe Secheverrell of Stanton in the said County of Derby and Henry Nedham of flyrkelenon in the County of Nott. Gentleman of the other part Witnesseth that the said William Blackwall for divers good causes and considerations him thereunto specially moving Hath demised granted betaken and to farm letten and by these presents Doth demise grant betake and to farm let unto the s^d Raffe Secheverrell and Henry Nedham all those Lands tents and hereditaments called Wigwall and Wigwall holmes flaxland Meadow and Dethycke heyes with all & singular their appurts situate lying and being near unto the Manor of Dethycke in the County of Derby aforesaid To have and to hold the s^d Lands Tenements and heredita called Wigwall and Wigwall holmes and all other the premises with all and singular their appurts unto the s^d Raffe Secheverrell and Henry Nedham their executors and assigns for and during the term of fifty Years next ensuing the date hereof fully to be complete and ended Yielding and paying therefore yearly during the said term of 50 Years unto the said William Blackewall his heirs or assigns two pepper Corns at two usual feasts in the Year that is to say at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary if the same be lawfully demanded. In witness whereof the parties above named to this present Indenture interchangeably have put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(To be continued.)

THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY OF THORNHAGH;
FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. OF 1683, AND CONTINUED TO
THE PRESENT TIME.

COMMUNICATED BY CECIL G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE, ESQ.

(Concluded.)

ELIZABETH THORNHAGH died in March, 1712, and was buried at Sturton on the 28th March in that year.^a

Her husband, John Thornhagh, Esq., survived her nearly eleven years, and dying in May, 1723, was buried at Sturton on the 17th May, in that year.^b

They had eight children, as has been already said, three sons and five daughters, viz. :—St. Andrew, the eldest son and heir, of whom presently. John, the second son, died an infant, and was buried at Skeffington as aforesaid. John, the third son, died unmarried in September, 1714, and was buried at Sturton on the 2nd October in that year.^c Of the daughters; Elizabeth, the eldest, married Oswald Mosley, of Ancoats, in com. Lancast., and of Rolleston, in com. Staff., Esq., who was created a baronet 18 June, 1720,^d and dying 9th June, 1751, left two sons (who successively inherited the Baronetcy, but left no issue), and a daughter, who married Humphrey Trafford, Esq., but died without issue.

Frances, the 2nd daughter of John and Elizabeth Thornhagh, died unmarried in April, 1758, and was buried at Sturton on the 17th April in that year.^e

Mary, the 3rd daughter, died unmarried in April, 1753, and was buried at Sturton on the 13th April in that year.^f

Jane, the 4th daughter, died an infant as aforesaid, and Sarah, the youngest daughter died unmarried in March, 1746, and was buried at Sturton on the 26th March, 1746.

But to return to St. Andrew Thornhagh, of Fenton and Osberton, Esq., the eldest son and heir of the aforesaid John and Elizabeth Thornhagh, who was born, as I have said, on the 31st March, 1674. He was educated at Cambridge University, and was in 1717 returned to Parliament as Knight of the Shire for the County of Nottingham. He married Letitia, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward Ayscoghe, of Stallingborough and South Kelsey, in the County of Lincoln, Knight, by which marriage the estates and manor of South Kelsey (with the advowson of that place) were brought into the Thornhagh family, and also the right to many quarterings borne by Sir Edward Ayscoghe with his paternal coat; as Caythorpe, Hungate, Tailboys, Hansard of South Kelsey, Hawley, Clifford, Bolle, Harbord, and many others, he being descended from them by heirs female.^g St. Andrew Thornhagh, Esq., also became, on the failure of the descendants of Sir John Jackson, of Hickleton,^h the senior co-heir to the representation of that family, though there was but little left of their once ample estates, through the extravagance of the two last baronets. He had issue by Letitia his wife, three sons, viz. :—

John, of whom presently. Ayscough, died 1720, buried at Sturton, 4 May, 1720. Thomas Hewett, buried at Sturton, 30 October, 1739. And five daughters :

1.—*Anne*, died unmarried; buried at Sturton, 25 March, 1730.

2.—*Mary*, married (as his first wife) Arthur Charles Stanhope, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Esq. She died without issue, and was buried at Shelford, 18 March, 1748. Her husband married again, and was father of the 5th Earl of Chesterfield.

3.—*Frances*, married Patientius Warde, of Hooton Pagnell, co. York, Esq., and had issue.

4.—*Letitia*, died unmarried; buried at Sturton, 14 March, 1738.

5.—*Sarah*, died unmarried; buried at Sturton, 21 March, 1792.

St. Andrew Thornhagh, Esq., died in December, 1742, aged 68, and was buried at Sturtonⁱ on the 24th December, in that year; but there is no memorial of him in the church. His widow survived him but a little more than three years, and dying in April, 1746, was buried at Sturton^j on the 11th April. To whom succeeded John Thornhagh, of Osberton and Fenton, in com. Nottingham, and of South Kelsey, in com. Lincoln, Esq., his eldest son and heir. He assumed in 1748 the additional name of Hewett, in pursuance of the will of Sir Thomas Hewett, Knight, on succeeding to his estates at Shireoaks, co. Nottingham. He was High Sheriff of Notts.^m in 1746, and afterwards represented the County in Parliament for 27 years,ⁿ viz., from

^{a b c} Sturton Parish Registers. ^d Burke's extinct Baronetcy, p. 375.

^{e f g} Sturton Parish Registers.

^h See Ayscough Pedigree, and MS. at Osberton.

^{i j} Sturton Parish Registers. ^m Throsby's Thorot. Notts., vol. iii. p.

ⁿ Ibid and Inscriptio Tumuli.

1747 to 1774, and on his resignation in 1774, received the public thanks of the County for his long service. He married in 1744 Arabella, eldest daughter of Sir George Savile, of Rufford, Bart. (and sister, and in her issue, coheir to the last Sir George Savile, who died unmarried, 9th January, 1784). By her he had three daughters only, viz. :—*Letitia*, born August 1748, baptized* at Worksop 1 Sept., 1748, buried at Sturton, 10 April, 1759; *Frances*, born 1747, baptized at Worksop 29 Oct., 1747, died unmarried; and *Mary Arabella*, born 16 August, 1749, baptized† at Worksop, 8 Sept., 1749. Mrs. Thornhagh Hewett died Sept., 1767, and was buried at Sturton,‡ 24th September. Her husband survived her nearly 20 years, and dying on the 17th May, 1787, was buried* at Sturton on the 30th of the same month. His son-in-law, Francis Ferrand Foljambe completed* a mural monument, which Mr. Hewett had erected to his wife's memory in the north side of the chancel of Sturton Church, by adding two inscriptions to it, and, consequently there are now three, † viz., one at the top as follows :—^a

"This additional monument to the memory of his beloved Father-in-law is erected as a token of esteem, respect and gratitude by Francis Ferrand Foljambe of Aldwark in the county of York."

On a scroll to the left :—

"Near this
lie the remains
of
Arabella Hewett
the amiable and worthy daughter
of
the late Sir George Savile, Bart.
Her temper and wisdom
affection and virtue
were the delight and honour
of
her sincerely affectionate
and now afflicted Husband
John Hewett late Thornhagh
who writes this as a mark
of
Love Esteem
and
Grateful Remembrance."

On a scroll to the right :—

"Near this lie the Remains of
John Hewett Esq^r. late Thornhagh
who for 27 years represented the County of Nottingham in Parliament
and on his resignation in 1774 received the
publick thanks of his fellow citizens
for his long and faithful services.
In the Senate he was
diligent, disinterested and incorrupt.
His private character was no less marked
with the domestic virtues, a sound
Judgment, strict integrity,
Sincerity and Benevolence.
Beloved and lamented
by his Family and Friends
he died 17th May 1787.

Mr. Hewett was succeeded in his estates at Osberton, Fenton, and South Kelsey, by his daughter Mary Arabella, who was married* on the 30 June, 1774, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, to Francis Ferrand Foljambe, of Aldwark, Wadworth, Steeton, and Westow, in Yorkshire, Esq. She also inherited from her uncle, Sir George Savile, the Savile estates at Newtown Savile and Cecil Manor, in

* Parish Registers Worksop and Sturton. † Sturton Parish Registers.

* Inscriptio Tumuli. † Teste me ipso.

‡ This mural monument is now removed to the north side of the tower.

‡ Pedigree at Osberton.

the County of Tyrone, Ireland, and those at Brierley, in the County of York; the remainder of Sir George Savile's property passing to his younger sister Barbara, Countess of Scarbrough. Mr. Foljambe succeeded Sir George Savile in the representation of Yorkshire on his death in January, 1784; but he retired from the contest at the General Election of April in the same year. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1787; and he afterwards, for some years, represented Higham Ferrers in Parliament, about the year 1812. Towards the end of the century he came to live at Osberton, relinquishing Aldwark to his eldest son, on his marriage; and shortly afterwards, viz., in 1800, he sold the Foljambe Derbyshire estates, including the Manor of Brimington, to John Dutton, of Hylton Grove, near Newcastle, Esq.; those at Steeton and Sherburn, in Yorkshire, to Christopher Alderson; South Kelsey to Philip Skipworth and George Tennyson, Esq.; and the Savile estates in Ireland to — Jervoise, Esq. He then added to his property at Osberton, by purchasing in 1801 two adjoining estates, viz., Scofton, from Robert William Evelyn Sutton, Esq., and Bilby (for the sum of £21,000) from the Trustees of Catherine, Widow of Morgan Vane, of Bilby, Esq. (in pursuance of a settlement made on her second marriage in 1791, to John Dore, of Reading, Esq., by which her children by him were to be equally benefitted with those by her first husband), and, a short time afterwards, in 1807, a portion of the Hodscock estate from Colonel Mellish, of Blyth. He had issue by the aforesaid Mary Arabella, his wife, five sons and two daughters, viz. :—

- 1.—*John Savile Foljambe*, b. in London, 8 May, 1776, bapt. St. George's, Hanover Sq., 30 May, marr. 20 Oct., 1798, Elizabeth, eld. d. of the Rev^d. James Willoughby, LL.D., Rector of Guiseley, (and aunt of the present Lord Middleton). They lived at Aldwark. He died v. p. at Bath, 14 Jan., 1805, bur. at Ecclesfield 2 Feb., 1805. She survived him, and lived at Bilby Hall for some years, and afterwards at Leamington and Southwell, and dying at the Manor House, Southwell, 25 Sept., 1858, was buried at Scofton, in the family vault, 30 Sept., 1858, being in her 85th yr., having had issue—
 - 1.—*George Savile*, b. 4 June, at Aldwark, bapt. there 15 June, 1800, succeeded his grandfather (of him presently).
 - 2.—*Francis Thornhagh*, b. 2 Aug., 1804, bapt. 11 Sept., at Aldwark; was of East Retford; d. unmar. at Pau, 25 May, 1847, buried there, & afterwards removed to East Retford.
 - 3.—*Mary Arabella*, b. 27 Nov., 1801, at Aldwark, bapt. there 29 Dec., mar. at Worksop, 30 Dec., 1824, the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, son of Sir Gerard Noel and the Baroness Barham. He was Vicar of Campden, co. Gloucester, and afterwards of Exton, co. Rutland. She d. 2 May, 1859, leaving 1 son 2 dau., he died 10 Nov., 1870, both buried at Exton.
 - 4.—*Emma*, b. 7 May, at Aldwark, bapt. there 4 June, 1803, m. at Exton, 11 Sept., 1832, Charles Henry John Anderson (now Sir Charles) eld. son of Sir Charles Anderson, of Lea, co. Linc., Bart. She d. 8 Aug., 1870, leaving 2 sons 3 daus., bur. at Lea, 12 Aug.
 - 2.—*Francis Ferrand*, b. 20 May, bapt. at Aldwark 20 June, 1781, was a Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of E. Retford. He died unmarried at Naples, 19 Oct., 1818; buried there.
 - 3.—*George*, b. 18 Oct., 1783, bapt. at Aldwark same day; was a Captain in the 18th and 20th Dragoons, and afterwards Major in the 8th Foot. He served in the Peninsula, and on Sir W^m Lumley's Staff in Sicily, and under Lt. Will Bentinck, and being quartered at Exeter, d. there unmar. 29 March, 1821.
 - 4.—*Henry Savile*, twin with Arabella Savile, b. at Aldwark 27 Jan., 1785, bapt. there next day; was of East Retford and of Elgin Hall, m. Helen, d. of — Coote, & d. s. p. at Edinburgh, 1839, buried in the churchyard of St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh.
 - 5.—*Thornhagh*, born at Aldwark 4 Oct., bapt. 5 Oct., 1788, and died 9 Oct., bur. at Ecclesfield 11 Oct., 1788.
 - 1.—*Mary Beresford*, b. 7 Nov., at Aldwark, bapt. 10 Dec., 1778; m. 30 June, 1818, Francis Offley Edmunds, of 'Worsbro', Esq.; he d. 29 May, 1831. She d. at Edinburgh, s. p. 1 Sept., 1839, bur. in the churchyard of St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh.
 - 2.—*Arabella Savile*, twin with Henry Savile, b. 27 Jan., at Aldwark, bapt. there 28 Jan., 1785; mar^d 15 May, 1823, Rev. John Robinson, of Widmerpool, co. Notts, d. 1859, leaving a dau. (her son died in her lifetime) Arabella, married to Col. Hon. Edmund Monckton, 4th son of William George, 5th Viscount Galloway.
- Mary Arabella, Mrs. Foljambe, died 28 Dec., 1796, and was buried at Ecclesfield, in the Foljambe family vault, 6 Jan., 1791.
- Her husband, Francis Ferrand Foljambe, married 2ndly, 12 June, 1793, her first cousin, Lady Mary Arabella Lumley, who was the dau^r of Rich^d, 4th Earl of Scarbrough (by Barbara, the younger sister and co-heir of Sir George Savile, Bt.) She survived him and died at Aston Hall, where she was then living, 1 May, 1817, and

was buried at Ecclesfield, co. Ebor, 9 May, 1817. Her husband, Francis Ferrand Foljambe, had died two years-and-a-half previously, 13 Nov., 1814, and was buried in the family vault at Ecclesfield, 23 Nov. 1814. He was succeeded as is above s^d by his grandson *George Savile Foljambe*, who was educated at Ealing School, 1807 to 1814, and afterwards at Eton, 1814 to 1817. After leaving Eton in 1817, he was for two years with the Rev. Rich. Smith, at Edensor, after which, he went to St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Soon after attaining his majority he purchased the pack of foxhounds then hunted by Rich^d 6th L^d Scarbrough, which he kept for 44 years. He was H. Sheriff of Notts. in 1826, and contested the representation of North Notts. in the Liberal Interest (though unsuccessfully) at the General Election of July, 1837, being defeated by Thomas Houldsworth and Henry Gally Knight, Esq., the Conservative Candidates. He married 1st, 9 Dec., 1828, Harriet Emily Mary, eld. d. (by his 2nd wife, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Edward Bentinck, 2nd son of William, 2nd Duke of Portland, K.G.) of Sir Will. M. S. Milner, of Nunappleton, Bar^t, by whom (who died 28 Dec., 1839, and was buried at Sturton, in the chancel, 4 Jan., 1831, but removed to the family vault at Osberton, 29 Sept., 1858) he had an only son—

1.—*Francis John Savile Foljambe*, b. 9 April, 1830, baptized 18 April, at Osberton, christened 14 Feb., 1833; educated at Eton & Ch. Ch., Oxford, J. P. & D. L. for Co. York & Notts.; Capt. 1st W. York. Yeomanry, & of Sherwood Forest Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry; M.P. for the borough of E. Retford, and Hundred of Bassetlaw since 1857. Married 20 Feb., 1856, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Lady Gertrude Emily Acheson, eldest d. of Archibald 3rd Earl of Gosford, K. P., and has issue—

1.—*George Savile*, b. at Osberton, 30 Oct., 1856, bapt. at Scofton, Nov. 1856.

2.—*Godfrey Acheson Thornhage*, b. at 22, Mansfield Street, London, 21 Oct., 1869, bapt. at All Souls' Ch., Langham Place, 23 Nov., 1869.

3.—*Hubert Francis Fitzwilliam Brabazon*, b. at 31, Gt. Cumberland Place, 16 Nov., 1872, bapt. at St. Marylebone, 18 Dec., 1872.

Mr. Foljambe marr^d 2ndly, at Wentworth, 28 Aug., 1845, *Selina Charlotte*, Dowager Viscountess Milton (widow of Will. Charles Visc^t Milton, son and heir of Charles Will., 5th Earl Fitzwilliam, who d. 8 Nov., 1835, aged 23), & dau. & coh. of Charles Cecil Cope, 3rd and last Earl of Liverpool, by Julia Evelyn Medley, d. & h. of Sir George A. W. Shuckburgh, Bart., by Julia Anabella, d. & h. of James Evelyn, of Felbridge, co. Surrey, Esq., by Anabella, sister and heiress of George Medley, of Buxted, Coneyburrows, and Friston, co. Sussex. By her he had issue 3 sons and 4 daughters.

1.—*Cecil George Savile Foljambe*, b. at Osberton 7 Nov., 1846, bapt. at Scofton 9 Jan., 1847; educated at Eton. Lieut. R. N., J. P., and D. L. for Co. Notts.; now of Cockglode, Notts.; married at St. James's, Piccadilly, 22 July, 1869, Louisa Blanche, eld. dau. of Fred^k. John Howard, Esq. (grandson of 5th E. of Carlisle), and Lady Fanny his wife, only sister of William, 7th Duke of Devonshire. She died at Compton Place, Sussex, 7 Oct., 1871, and was buried in the family vault at Scofton, 14 Oct., by the side of her infant son, leaving issue—

1.—*Arthur W^m le Brito Savile Foljambe*, born at Compton Place, 27 May, 1870, bapt. at Haselbech co. Northants, 15 July, 1870.

2.—*Frederick Compton Savile Foljambe*, b. at Compton Place, 20 Aug., d. 21 Aug., 1871; bur. at Scofton, 25 Aug., 1871, in the family vault.

2.—*Henry Savile*, b. at Osberton, 14 Oct., 1849, bapt. at Scofton, 9 Jan., 1850

3.—*George*, b. at Osberton, 29 Dec., d. 30 Dec., 1851, bur. at Scofton.

1.—*Elizabeth Anne*, born at Dusseldorf, in Prussia, 17 Oct., 1847, bapt. there, and Christened at Scofton, July, 1848.

2.—*Frances Mary*, b. at Osberton, 17 Oct., 1848, bapt. at Scofton, 14 Jan., 1849, married at Holy Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Haddington, 10 Oct., 1876, to the Rev. Savile Richard William l' Estrange Malone, eldest son of the late Edmund l' Estrange and Lady Henrietta l' Estrange (he is her cousin in the 4th degree, being through his mother, great great grandson of Barbara, Countess of Scarbrough, youngest d. & coh. of Sir George Savile).

3.—*Caroline Frederica*, b. at Osberton, 16 Oct., 1850, bapt. at Scofton, 31 Dec., 1850.

4.—*Evelyn*, b. at Fife House, London, 31 Dec., 1852, bapt. at Scofton, 15 May, 1853, d. at Fife, 3 Sept., 1853, bur. in family vault at Scofton.

Mr. Foljambe died at Osberton on Saturday, 18 Dec., 1869, and was buried at Scofton by the side of his first wife, 23 Dec. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Francis John Savile Foljambe, Esq., M.P., mentioned above. His widow, Selina, Viscountess Milton, survives him, and is now, 1877, of Haselbech, co. Northants, and at present living at Amisfield House, East Lothian.

A FEW WORDS ON "LUCIFER MATCHES."

BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

AT Stockton-on-Tees the first rail of our earliest passenger railroad was laid in the spring of 1822, and at the same town, in the year 1827, the first friction match broke into light. Both inventions have made rapid progress, and found their way into all parts of the world. Before the invention of lucifer matches, the process of obtaining fire in every house, with few exceptions, was as rude, laborious, and uncertain as the effort of the Indian to produce a flame by the friction of two sticks. The night-lamp and the rush-light were for the luxurious; in the bedrooms of the cottagers, the artisan, and the small tradesman, the friendly tinder-box was in request. In *The Annals of Stockton-on-Tees, with Biographical Notices*, by Henry Heavisides, published in 1865, we are introduced to Mr. John Walker, inventor of Lucifer Matches, and we are told that Mr. Walker occupied for many years the small shop, 59, High Street, where he carried on the business of an apothecary, for which he was well qualified, having served his apprenticeship as a surgeon under Dr. Alcock. He was not, however, like Shakespeare's lank apothecary, a person meagre in his looks, showing, by "famine in his cheeks," that

"Sharp hunger had worn him to the bones,"

but a merry facetious little fellow, one who loved to hear and crack a joke, and whose sunny smile to customers, who were only slightly indisposed, was enough to send them away cured without taking a dose of his physic. Being a tolerable chemist, and taking much delight in studying the properties of phosphorus, probably led to his invention of what we now call "Lucifer Matches;" but why so called I never could define. These matches he sold for several years in pasteboard boxes at one shilling each box; and thus realising a fortune, he retired from business. He died on the 1st of May, 1859, aged 78 years. On this subject the late Mr. Alderman Jackson, of Stockton, addressed the following interesting letter to the *Northern Echo*:—

"Sir,—I have not the slightest doubt that the invention of Lucifer Matches is due to our late fellow-townsmen, Mr. John Walker, chemist and druggist, who had for his place of business the shop No. 59, High Street, Stockton. I knew Mr. Walker personally and intimately, and have had many a friendly chat with him both on this subject and others. In the year 1860 I sent a communication to the *Illustrated London News*, in consequence of an article in that journal with the heading, 'The origin or Invention of Lucifer Matches.' After alluding to the tinder-box and phosphorus match-boxes, it is stated, 'Suddenly and successfully, but where we have not been able to learn, the lucifer matches invaded the province of the old tar matches.' Before replying to the article in the *Illustrated London News*, I communicated with an old friend, the editor of a local newspaper, who confirmed my conviction that the world at large is indebted to Mr. John Walker for this very useful invention. I

may say that Mr. Walker was frequently and urgently pressed by his numerous friends to take out a patent, but he always declined, saying it was not worth the while doing so, considering the simple and trifling nature of the article. Mr. Walker died in Stockton in the year 1859. The facts as stated in the local paper to which I refer were published in 1852, and were as follow :—' Mr. Walker was preparing some lighting mixture for his own use, when a match, after being dipped in the preparation, took fire by accidental friction upon the hearth. This was the first friction match, and the hint was not lost. He commenced making friction matches, selling with each box a piece of doubled sand paper to set them in flames by pressure of the thumb and a sharp pull. It was in the month of August, 1827, that he began the sale, and his first customer was the late Mr. John Hixon, Solicitor, of Stockton. Harrison Burn was employed to make the matches, and the boxes were made by Mr. John Ellis, at three-half-pence each, the price of a box containing fifty being one shilling.' I think, after perusing the above, you will have no doubt that Mr. Walker is really the inventor of this useful and now indispensable article. I have always endeavoured, in various parts of the Continent, as well as in England, to establish these facts, that justice may be done to the departed.

"I am, Sir, very respectfully,

"RICHARD JACKSON.

"Stockon-on-Tees, May 6, 1871."

To Mr. Jackson's letter we may add, that Richmond, in his *Local Records of Stockton and Neighbourhood*, gives Mr. John Walker the credit of inventing the lucifer match.*

* The following is the notice of Mr. Walker in this book :—"1859. May 1.—Died at Stockton, Mr. John Walker, aged 78. He was for many years a druggist at that place, and was the inventor of friction matches, the sale of which he commenced in April, 1827, charging 1s. per box, each box containing 50 lucifers."

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Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

REPRODUCTION OF THE PORTLAND VASE.

WE took the opportunity, some time ago, to allude in the *RELICUARY* to a work of art upon which Mr. John Northwood, the eminent glass engraver, was engaged; that of reproducing in its own material (glass) an exact fac-simile of the famous Barberini or Portland Vase. His task—and a laborious and marvellous task it has been—is now ended, and the vase takes rank as the finest and most *recherché* work of this or any other age or country. To some particulars connected with it we now desire to direct special attention.

The original vase was discovered in the early part of the seventeenth century, during the pontificate of Pope Urban the eighth (Barberini), enclosed in a sculptured sarcophagus, in a sepulchral chamber in the Monte del Grano, three miles from Rome, on the way to ancient Tusculum. The inscription on the sarcophagus showed it to have been dedicated to the memory of the emperor Alexander Severus and Julia Mameæ, his mother. The vase, which is supposed to date back to nearly two centuries before the Christian era, was, on its discovery, taken to the library of the Barberini family, and the sarcophagus to the museum in Rome. Thus the vase acquired its name of the "Barberini Vase." In the latter part of the last century this matchless relic passed into the hands of Sir William Hamilton, by whom it was brought to England and sold to the Duchess of Portland, one of the most liberal-minded and gifted connoisseurs of the age, by whom it was guarded with religious care. The Duchess died in 1785, and in the following year her splendid museum, including the vase which had through her grace's possession become known as the "Portland Vase," was sold by auction, the vase realizing £1,029. The sale is thus spoken of by Mr. Jewitt in his "Life of Wedgwood":—"In April, 1786, the magnificent collection of antiquities and articles of vertu belonging to the late Duchess of Portland (Margaret Cavendish, daughter and heiress of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford), who died in the July of the previous year, were sold by Messrs. Skinner and Co. In this sale was included that unique and truly magnificent work of ancient Art, the 'Barberini Vase,' so called from having belonged to the famous Barberini family at Rome, from whom it came, by purchase, to Sir William Hamilton, who sold it to her Grace, when it received the name by which it has since been universally known, of the 'Portland Vase.' This gem of ancient Art, Wedgwood determined to possess, that he might carefully examine, study, and, if possible, reproduce in all its exquisite beauty. He attended the sale, and contested the purchase with the then Duke of Portland (son of the late Duchess). I have before said, that one of his great characteristics was a determination of mind and a fixedness of purpose in whatever he undertook that was not to be moved, but only strengthened by opposition. Thus it was over the Barberini Vase. He had determined to examine and reproduce it, and he was not to be diverted from his purpose by a few or many pounds, or by having for his opponent a wealthy duke, the son of its late owner. So he bid on to upwards of a thousand pounds, until, it is related, the duke, stepping across the room to him, asked his object in wishing to possess the vase. On learning his object, the Duke offered, if Wedgwood would give over bidding and permit him to become its purchaser, to place it in his hands, and allow him to keep it sufficiently long to reproduce and do what he required. This arrangement being as frankly accepted as it was offered, the duke became the purchaser of the vase for £1,029, and Wedgwood took with him the priceless gem. The price paid for this vase has been variously stated from £1,000 to £1,800. Wedgwood himself says in his treatise, 'The Duke of Portland purchased the vase for about 1,000 guineas, and, thanks to this nobleman's zeal for the Fine Arts, I was soon enabled to accomplish my anxious desire by his Grace's readiness to afford me the means of making a copy.' In a priced copy of the catalogue, the sum of £1,029 is put against the vase, and this being 'about 1,000 guineas,' as Wedgwood says, may probably have been the correct sum. The duke kept his word liberally, and Wedgwood never lost an opportunity of speaking in high terms of his Grace's consideration. 'I cannot,' he writes in 1787, 'sufficiently express my obligation to His Grace the Duke of Portland for entrusting this inestimable jewel to my care, and continuing it so long—*more than twelve months*—in my hands, without which it would have been impossible to do any tolerable justice to this rare work of Art. I have now some reason to flatter myself with the hope of producing, in a short time, a copy which will not be unworthy the public notice.' Wedgwood produced fifty copies, which were subscribed for at fifty guineas each; but it is said that the sum thus realised (£2,500) fell far short of his actual outlay in making them." One of the first fifty is still in the possession of Mr. Francis Wedgwood, at Barlaston; another is in the possession of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, at Guisachan; another belongs to the Duke of Sutherland; and others are preserved in

other collections. The body was black jasper; the figures in white jasper, were worked up and cut to a wonderful degree of sharpness and finish, by the seal and gem engraver. Copies of the vase have been often made, and these have possessed more or less excellence in execution. While in the possession of the Barberini family, a cast is stated to have been taken from it by Peckler, the gem engraver; and from this matrix some casts in plaster of Paris were made by Tassie.* Other copies of the vase have at one time or other been made, the most successful being those of Wedgwood just alluded to. In the South Kensington Museum one of the original fifty of these is deposited, and in the same collection is a very fine copy of the vase in coloured wax, by R. C. Lucas.

It was, however, reserved for Mr. Philip Pargeter, and Mr. John Northwood, by their combined skill and indomitable perseverance, to make a perfect and unique copy of this priceless treasure in its own material, and hand-out by its own original process. It was reserved for these two gentlemen to show the world that not only was the art *not* lost, but that in *their* hands it would flourish and be made capable of results little short of the marvellous.

The present vase, which, through the courtesy of its liberal-minded owner, Mr. Philip Pargeter, we have had an opportunity of carefully examining, is a perfect reproduction not only in material, and in process of manipulation, but in every minute detail of design, of its great original. The material is, of course, glass, and, thanks to the skill and perseverance of Mr. Pargeter, this has been produced of as nearly as possible the same rich full deep tone of blue colour, closely approaching to black when seen with the light upon it, but of vast richness in dark blue when the light passes through it. Upon this blue body Mr. Pargeter succeeded in laying a layer of fine white soft opal glass, specially made for the purpose, to a considerable thickness; and the welding of these two together was a process of exceeding difficulty. The two kinds of glass, one being opaque and the other transparent, are usually of very different degrees of specific gravity (the usual opal being of much lighter material than ordinary glass), but for this special purpose they had to be made of the same degrees of specific gravity and of expansion and contraction. This difficult task was, through the skill and constant trials of Mr. Pargeter, brought to a successful result, and the welding accomplished with the utmost thoroughness and delicacy; not a flaw, or air-bubble, or even partially-united spot being visible in the whole of the work. The body of the vase being entirely coated, even to half-way up the neck, with the opal, it was ready for Mr. Northwood to operate upon, and he set about his herculean task—one he had desired all his life to accomplish—with that spirit of determination that ensured success. For three years he has unceasingly devoted himself to his task, never working less than six hours a day, and oftener more, at his gemlike material, and patiently cutting away, by hand, and by hand only, the opal coating, so as to leave the blue surface clear as a ground-work, and the figures and other parts of the design in relief. The whole of the grouping, the figures, the trees, and indeed every minute portion of the decoration is delicately carved in the opal, and entirely carved and cut by hand as in the original. By the entire cutting away of the opal the amethystine glass of the vase itself is cleared and polished, while by the gradations of thickness in the carving all the most delicate shades of colour from the finest white to the sweetest of all half-tones—produced by leaving simply a thin and fairylike film of the coating on the body—in blue, are produced.

The effect, as may be imagined, is rich and gorgeous in the extreme; but its general effect is the least part of its merit—this lies in the nature of the work itself, in the extreme delicacy and beauty of manipulation, and in the almost microscopic nicety of its finish. It is literally cameo engraving in its highest, most difficult, and most beautiful phase; and the vase, now completed, is indeed, in Art, a "gem of the first water," and one that can never, in point of execution and in artistic skill, be surpassed.

Of the value of this inestimable Art-treasure it is manifestly impossible to form an estimate, but we happen to *know* that it has been produced at an enormous outlay—more hundreds of pounds than we care to trust ourselves to name—and that it is now, in the most extended sense of the word, a "*priceless treasure*," and perfectly unique. It is, indeed, the Barberini Vase not as it is, but as it was when it first gladdened the eyes of its original possessor two thousand years ago. It may be looked upon as the finest exemplar of ancient art, reproduced in our own day at the most lavish expenditure of time and money, by the only two men capable of undertaking such a task.

We cannot too highly compliment Mr. Pargeter, the fortunate owner of the renowned Red House Glass Works, Stourbridge, in being the possessor and maker of so inestimable and priceless a treasure, nor can we too strongly and heartily congratulate Mr. Northwood on the truly successful completion of his task—a task that has been a true labour of love to him, and on which his whole heart and soul, as well as his busy

* One of these rare casts is in possession of Dr. Kendrick.

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fingers and active brain have been unweariedly occupied for so many years. We thank Mr. Fargeter for having given us the opportunity of carefully examining this work of Art (we ought to add that by special arrangement with the Trustees of the British Museum, Mr. Northwood has been enabled to actually carve his copy in front of the original) and we congratulate the nation on having produced an artist capable of resuscitating the noble art and giving to the world so admirable a proof of his matchless skill. It will always remain as much an unique example of *modern* art in glass—far in advance of anything else yet produced—as the original is of Ancient Art. We trust on another occasion to speak of some of the more usual, and deliciously-beautiful art-productions of Mr. Fargeter's manufactory.



MESSRS. BARNARD, BISHOP, AND BARNARDS' SLOW COMBUSTION STOVES.

MESSRS. BARNARD & CO.'S ART CASTINGS IN IRON.

MESSRS. BARNARD, BISHOP, AND BARNARDS, of Norwich, have made such rapid strides not only in the designs and art-workmanship of their Fire-places, but in their construction also, as to fully entitle them to a prominent place in our "Quarterly Papers." The Fire-places produced by this Firm, and which are a speciality of their works, are appropriately named "Slow Combustion Stoves," and they stand pre-

eminent over others, not only for their severely quaint character in appearance, and their extreme cleanliness in use, but, which in most households is of equal importance, their great economy in the consumption of fuel. These latter are advantages of immense importance to everybody, and to every household, and they are points which have been so constantly studied and kept in view by the Firm, that it appears to us they have arrived at an unexampled state of perfection. They will, there can be little doubt, be the Fire-places of the future, as they possess so many economical advantages over most others.

The principle of construction is totally different from that of the ordinary stove. In the ordinary open fire-place, the bottom of the stove is a grate composed of bars through which the air rushes up through the fire in the same manner as it is drawn in at the front bars. The consequence is, that the draught (except when impeded by the constant accumulation of cinders and ashes at the bottom) is double, and the consumption of coal is by this means rendered wastefully large. In the "Slow Combustion Stoves," the bottom of the stove is composed of a thick solid bed of fire-brick, instead of bars, and the back and sides are also constructed of solid fire-brick blocks; these, of course, throw out a vast deal of heat, and add materially to the comfort of the room. The air, of course, under these circumstances can only pass in through the front bars, and the depth from front to back being considerably lessened, the fire itself is vertical; thus every scrap of heat is utilized, and waste of fuel prevented. We have seen these stoves in use, and have carefully examined and considered their peculiarities of construction, and can, therefore, unhesitatingly affirm their extreme excellence, and attest to their economical qualities.

With regard to design and art-workmanship, the productions of Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnards rank deservedly high, even among the very best and most renowned of our metal workers. The designs for the stoves—at all events, all those which have at present come under our notice—are simple, but extremely neat and appropriate. Severe in their simplicity; pure in their feeling; excellent in their adaptation; correct in their drawing, whether taken from Japanese or Indian examples, or strictly original in their conception; the designs are all thoroughly good, and in every way distinct in their characteristics from those of other houses. Some of those we have seen have a diapered ground-work of crones-tau, on which geometric, flowing, and other circular medallions are introduced; others are ornamented with undulating or wavy patterns only, and others fluted—either with or without medallions; and others again, with Japanese and other devices admirably arranged over their surface. The designs are, in every case, absolutely and really original. They are entirely by Mr. Thomas Jeckyll, of London, and are in excellent taste. In all cases the casting is particularly sharp, clear, clean, and distinct, and is of faultless excellence, while the entire surface has that peculiar and much desired smoothness which evidences scrupulous care and faultless workmanship. The principle of these admirable stoves was, we may add, adopted and advocated by the late Mr. Barnard some forty years back, and to him, therefore, the credit of the invention of the principle properly belongs. It was not, however, until within the last few years when designs from Mr. Jeckyll for the fronts were obtained by the present firm, that they have been made generally known. Their importance and unique appearance, is now daily becoming better known and appreciated.

Messrs. Barnard, we are glad to see, have turned their special attention to the fitting of these stoves with art-tiles of high order of excellence. These are made specially for them, and painted, mostly from original designs exclusively their own, by the best English makers and porcelain painters. The tiles are mostly of admirable design, and are produced in great variety, so as to meet the views and suit the tastes of everybody. We have been much pleased with the charming effect the quaintly curious designs of the ironwork of the stoves have when surrounded by the cheerful, rich, and varied looking tiles, specially made to carry out the general feeling of their design. The patterns of the tiles, which are from the designs of Mr. Jeckyll, are exclusively the property of the firm. We ought to add, that besides having been honoured by medals at the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 (the latter being for gates from the designs of Mr. Jeckyll, and presented by the County of Norfolk to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his marriage, and are erected at Sandringham), and at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 (for gates, designed by the same gentleman, and bought and presented to the chief Museum at Vienna as a grand specimen of English Art Metal-work of the Nineteenth Century), Messrs. Barnard and Co. were awarded three medals at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, one of which was for their "Fine Art Castings," similar in character to these stoves. A portion of these exhibits, it is pleasant to know, have been purchased by the authorities at South Kensington, and are exhibited, as are those at Vienna, as matchless examples of modern art in metal. Their productions are remarkable for their thorough faultless excellence in workmanship and finish, and for their purity of design.

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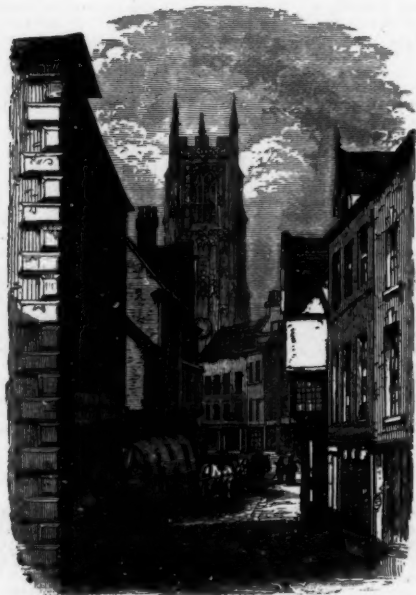
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Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.



THE IRONGATE, DERBY.

ANCIENT STREETS AND HOMESTEADS OF ENGLAND.*

UNDER this very attractive and comprehensive title, Mr. Alfred Rimmer, whose interesting volume upon Ancient Stone Crosses we had the pleasure of commending to our readers' attention a few months back, has produced a beautiful and highly important work, to which we proceed to direct attention. Commencing with Chester and passing through other towns of its district, and then on through Shrewsbury, Hereford, Ross, Monmouth, Worcester, and Gloucester, into Cornwall, and so forward by Exeter, Wells, Glastonbury, Sherborne, Weymouth, St. Cross, and Winchester, Salisbury, Canterbury, and Rochester, Rye, Hertford, and St. Albans, Colchester, Banbury, and Oxford, and then through the towns in Norfolk, Suffolk, the Fen Districts, Bedfordshire, and Lincolnshire, the counties of Nottingham, Warwick, and Derby, and so on into Yorkshire and the Northern districts, Mr. Rimmer pleasantly, profitably, and cleverly talks of the characteristics of the Street Architecture and the main features of the more famous of the old mansions of each. It is a pleasant, chatty, useful book, devoid of technicalities, and made popular by a cheerfulness of style that carries the reader with it, and imparts, when least looked for, a fund of information that cannot but be of the highest service.

While praising the book, which we do very cordially, as one to be taken up and read with pleasure and profit, and to be admired for its elegance both of illustrations and typography, we are constrained to admit that it has its faults, and that errors crop up here and there which, by even the slightest revision of the proof-sheets, might easily have been avoided. The information is in some instances, evidently derived either from visits made a long time ago, or from not very recent books. As an instance of laxity of style and error of assertion we venture, hap-hazard, to quote the

following :—"The ecclesiastical monuments of Derby are few, having rather more than shared the troubles of their brethren in 1536 and 1539; and, indeed, there are not many archaeological remains of any kind in the county, always of course excepting Hadden. . . . The Irongate was a very fine old street till lately, but it is somewhat changed since the drawing from which this engraving is taken was made. The church of All Saints remains however in its entirety." "Somewhat changed!" Why every stick and stone of the entire right-hand side of Irongate looking up towards All Saints' Church as shown in Mr. Rimmer's beautiful engraving, were entirely swept away some years back, the street almost doubled in width, and new buildings—superb shops according to modern notions—erected the entire length. Again, instead of there being "not many archaeological remains of any kind in the county," Derbyshire is confessedly rich in its antiquities of almost every kind. "Hadden" (so spelt by Mr. Rimmer whenever it is named, by which he means Haddon Hall) the sole exception made by the author, we may tell him is but one of many glorious old buildings, including Hardwick Hall, Wingfield Manor, and several others that grace the county, while its "archaeological remains" of other kinds are peculiarly abundant. This latter place is slightly alluded to afterwards in a very brief paragraph which runs as follows—we quote it for the sake of pointing out, in a friendly way, an error or two which we trust to see corrected in the next edition :—"Wingfield Manor is three or four miles to the South of Matlock [it is about six as the crow flies, and considerably more by road, nearly to the east of Matlock] and is a lovely ruin. Here Mary Queen of Scots was confined, and the Babbington [should be Babington] conspiracy hatched, for which the head of the house of Tichborne lost his life. [A miserable and faulty abridgment of history, surely, is this!] Bradshaw, the president of the council who tried and condemned Charles I., was a native of Derbyshire; and of the more peaceful residents it may suffice to say that Arkwright and Florence Nightingale were born in this county." The fact is, *neither* of these were born in Derbyshire! Arkwright was a native of *Preston*, in Lancashire, and Florence Nightingale was born at *Florence*, from which circumstance that name was given to her. Surely these kind of errors are, from their very simplicity, and the ease with which they might have been corrected, evidences of loose writing; and these instances might be greatly multiplied. The sins of omission and of commission, when summed up together would form a tolerably large total; and we shall be delighted if, by calling attention to a few, as a sample, we become, even in a small degree, the means of their correction in the future editions we predict are in store for this beautiful volume.

Of the illustrations we are fortunately enabled to reproduce some specimens on Plates XXVII and XXVIII. They are exquisitely engraved, and add a charm to the book which greatly enhances its value. We repeat that the book is highly interesting, and is sure to give pleasure to its possessor. We trust it may have a large and continuous sale.

* *Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England*. By ALFRED RIMMER. London: Macmillan & Co. 1 vol. 8vo., 1877. pp. 340, Illustrated.

NOTES ON THE CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE.*

WE hail with genuine pleasure the issue of the second volume of Mr. J. Charles Cox's "Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire," and desire, very heartily, to thank him for the great labour he has bestowed on his subject, the skill with which he has compiled the various histories, and the industry he has displayed in the getting-together of authorities from every available source. Having spoken at considerable length of Mr. Cox's labours when we reviewed his first volume, it is needless to do more now than to cordially recommend the book not only to every Derbyshire man, but to every topographer, ecclesiologist, and antiquary throughout the kingdom, as one from whose pages much valuable and important information is to be gained.

The second volume is devoted to the old (alas! that we cannot say *all* the) Churches of the Hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth. Among these are, Bakewell, the burial-place of Dorothy Vernon and others of that family, and of the Manners family; Ashford-in-the-Water, with its funeral garlands; Baslow, Beeley, and Buxton; Chelmorton, literally a "high church," being, it is said, built on the highest point above the level of the sea of any church in the kingdom; Longstone, Monyash, Sheldon, and Taddington; Castleton, near by the historical "Peak Cavern," and the castle made famous by Scott's "Peverel of the Peak;" Darley Dale, in whose churchyard stands the largest yew-tree in girth of any in existence; Eyar, made classic ground by its connection with the plague, and in whose graveyard Mrs. Momposon lies buried, while on the hills round are the graves of the "death-stricken" villagers; Hathersage, famed for its connection with the faithful companion of Robin Hood, "Little John;" Peak Forest, formerly the "Gretna Green of Derbyshire;" Tideswell, with its grand old collegiate church, recently restored, in which



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Bishop Purglove and other notabilities lie buried; Youlgreave, Elton, and Winster; Ashbourne, one of the finest churches in the county, rich in monuments and in interesting details; Parwich and Hognaston, with their ancient tympanums; Bon-sall, Bradbourn, and Brassington; Tissington, with its attractive Fitzherbert monuments, whose village is known far and wide for the charming custom of "well flowering" there annually observed; Fenny Bentley, with its Beresford monuments and its connection with Charles Cotton; Hartington, from which the Marquis of Hartington takes his title; Kirk Ireton, connected with the Parliamentary General, Henry Ireton; Thorpe-by-Dovedale, Matlock, Wirksworth, and others. The more modern churches are, as usual, unwisely left out, and this we the more regret, because without them Mr. Cox's excellent work cannot by any means be considered to carry out the title he has chosen for it.

Mr. Cox has been fortunate in opening up new sources of information, and these he has made liberal use of, much to the advantage of his readers. His book is, and when completed will continue to be, one of the most important acquisitions to local literature ever made.

We shall again return to this work on another occasion; in the meantime we strongly recommend our friends to secure copies of it before the edition is run out, and to continue securing the future ones as issued.

The illustrations are good, the typography excellent, and "getting up" of the volume satisfactory. It will be a standard work on its subject.

* *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire.* BY J. CHARLES COX. Vol. II. The Hundreds of the High Peak and Wirksworth. Chesterfield: Palmer and Edmunds. London and Derby: Bemrose and Sons. 1877.

HALF HOURS AMONG SOME ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES.*

It would ill become us in the "RELIQUARY" to notice at any length, or to express an opinion upon, a work by its Editor, even though that work be one so congenial to its objects as that of "English Antiquities." We may, however, say that separate chapters are devoted to Barrows; Stone Circles; Cromlechs, &c.; Implements of Flint and Stone; Celts and other early Instruments of Bronze; Roman Roads, Towns, and Villas; Tessellated Pavements, Temples, Altars, &c.; Ancient Pottery; Arms and Armour; Sepulchral Slabs and Brasses; Coins; Church Bells; Glass, Stained Glass, Encaustic Tiles, Tapestry, &c.; and Personal Ornaments, &c. Each of these subjects is carefully treated, and the whole is illustrated by some three hundred and fifty engravings, and issued in an elegant and admirable manner. The volume has been well received by the press, and as we cannot, of course, express any opinion of our own on its merits or demerits, we quote a couple of "opinions" from a large number that have appeared. The following are from *The Queen*, and *Public Opinion*:-

"The idea of this book is a very good one, and we can speak very favourably of its form, arrangement, and style. The author has had a utilitarian purpose, and he has kept it steadily in view, avoiding the crude speculations which tempt the archæologist, and making the selection and proper statement of facts his main occupation. He commences with barrows, or tumuli, which still exist in so many parts of this country, and which are artificial mounds covering the remains of the ancient dead. From these he proceeds to stone circles, cromlechs, &c., which are also to be found in various places. We wish he had spoken more of earthworks, which, as representing ancient British, Roman, and other camps, &c., fairly deserve a place among our national antiquities; they are, in fact, exceedingly numerous and interesting. The department of implements of flint, stone, and metal is well represented; and under the head of Roman roads, towns, villas, &c., we find many curious and interesting details, with a slight reference to the encampments. The chapters on ancient pottery, arms and armour, sepulchral slabs and brasses, &c., are good and instructive; but that on coins is slight, though it must be useful. The remaining chapters about church bells, glass, encaustic tiles, tapestry, personal ornaments, &c., are full of information; that on personal ornaments being particularly worthy of notice. All the subjects are profusely and well illustrated, and a good index is, we are glad to see, added. The volume, as a whole, is deserving of much praise, and it will render great assistance to those who wish for a popular account of our antiquities."—*Queen*, March 10, 1877.

"A light book by a learned archæologist, on his own subject, would be inconceivable were it not actually before us. In applying the term light to the volume, we mean light to hold and to read, and certainly do not suggest that it is written in that flippant style which is sometimes erroneously supposed to popularise knowledge. A more interesting or instructive first book of English antiquities could not have been published. Mr. Jewitt give his readers just the kind of information they can appreci-

ate, understand, and need, without wearying them with the abstruse theories or tedious controversies which are apt to render the uninitiated student of ordinary archaeological works sceptical, contemptuous, or sleepy. Every one who cares to think about the past history of our island, and who has wondered at Stonehenge, or climbed about Uriconium, admired bright bits of Roman pavement, or puzzled over the uses of celts, will rejoice in those clear explanations, by words and engravings, of much that he has hitherto imperfectly comprehended or too hurriedly seen. No holiday ramble but leads us to some spot where a little antiquarian lore is of service. It is an advantage to have the results of deep research over a wide area, excavation in both the fields of literature and the surface of our land, presented to us in a concise form. We have descriptions of ancient pottery, armour, implements, bells, money, and ornaments; and are touched and charmed by a well-chosen selection of the inscriptions upon the simple memorial-altars of those heathen invaders who came civilised, to us barbarians, and taught us order and arts. Tenderly-phrased tributes, such as—

'D. M. Simpliciæ . Florentine
 Animo . innocentissime
 Que . vixit . menses . decem,'

to the 'Own dear little girl' of a Roman legionary; or, as another, erected by a conturion to his 'most holy wife,'—

'Que vixit annis XXXIII
 Sine ulla macula.'

The book is, in our opinion, a highly-finished production, and even the beauty of its appearance deserves commendation, such correct taste is shown in the printing and binding."—*Public Opinion*, Feb. 3, 1877.

* *Half Hours among some English Antiquities*. BY LLEWELLYN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c. London: Hardwicke and Bogue, Piccadilly. 1 vol. 8vo., 1877, pp. 240. Illustrated.

THE TROUBLES OF OUR CATHOLIC FOREFATHERS, RELATED BY THEMSELVES. By John Morris, Priest of the Society of Jesus. (London, Burn and Oates, 1877). This (the third series only has reached us) is one of the most important contributions ever made to the history of the troublous times that disgraced our national history some three centuries ago, and the effect of which will yet long be felt. The present volume contains "An Ancient Editor's Note Book," full of the most important genealogical and other information; "A Yorkshire Recusant's Relation," the importance of which, historically, nationally, and locally, cannot be over-estimated; "Father Richard Holby, on persecution in the North;" "Mr. Johu Mush's life of Margaret Clitherow," one of the most edifying and curious of records; and "Father Pollard's Recollections of the Yorkshire Mission." We strongly recommend the "Troubles" to our readers; it ought to be in every library. We shall hope to return to the book when we have seen the other series.

ART IN ORNAMENT AND DRESS, Translated from the French of Charles Blanc, (London, Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly), is a valuable, admirable, and exceedingly useful volume, devoted to a consideration of the general laws of ornament, and to the applicability of those laws to personal adornment. The writer's ideas are thoroughly good, his way of expressing those ideas terse and emphatic, and the principles he lays down such as may, and will be, followed by all people of sound sense. The book ought to be carefully read, and we affirm that it cannot be perused without a good result. If all were to dress according to the admirable principles laid down by M. Blanc, we should have fewer monstrosities to complain of in ladies' dresses and ornamentation.

THE LETTER BOOKS OF SIR AMIAS POULET, KEEPER OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. Edited by John Morris, Priest of the Society of Jesus. (London, Burns & Oates, Portman Street, 1 vol. 8vo., 1874.) We know of no book which we have received with greater gratification than this, and none that more eminently deserves commendation at our hands, and at those of every careful historian. The letters of Sir Amias Poulet, now in this volume for the first time made public, are full of important matter and replete with particulars regarding the life and times of that shamefully used and cruelly abused martyr, Mary Queen of Scots. Mr. Morris deserves the very highest praise, not only for bringing forward these letters—which are of the highest value as refuting some of the calumnies under which the memory of the unfortunate Queen labours, but of "showing up" and correcting many of the grievous errors of Froude and other not impartial historians. Gladly would we, in this notice, go through Mr. Morris's volume line by line and page by page, and cull some particulars for our readers' instruction, but this would be unwise. We prefer giving it our unqualified approval and content ourselves by assuring our readers that the volume is an essential—a literal necessity—to all who would understand the true character and meaning of the times in which the unfortunate Queen lived.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

VOLS. 2 and 3 of the third series of these Transactions have recently been issued, and are, as usual, full of interesting papers by various able writers. First, Mr. Dixon gives a very interesting series of extracts from the Parish Registers of Ormskirk; next, Mr. Boulton discourses on "the Deterioration of the Mersey;" and Mr. Comber on "the dispersion of British Plants." The "Mythology of Aërostation," is an excellent article, curiously illustrated, by Mr. Towson; and it is followed by another of Mr. Smith's interminable papers on the Mersey District, in which among a deal of chaff are mixed up a few grains of valuable wheat. Mr. Boulton follows with "Glimpses of Pre-Roman Civilization in England;" Mr. Waddington, with an interesting account of Whalley Abbey; Mr. Vawdrey, a remarkably good and valuable series of "Notes on Middlewich Church;" Mr. Comber, on "Geographical Statistics of the Extra-British European Flora;" and Mr. Abram with an account of the Parochial Chapel of St. Leonard, Langho, in Billington. A biography of Ann Lee, a Manchester Prophetess, and foundress of the American sect of Shakers, is contributed by Mr. Axon, and is full of interest; and this is succeeded by an account of a design for the proposed Cathedral of St. Peter at Liverpool—a design we trust, for the honour of that town, will not be carried out, but, if one be built at all, that it may be in the purest Gothic style. Next is another of Mr. Smith's "Mersey District" articles, in which some remarkably important and curious "finds" are chronicled; and this is followed by a clever "Explanation of a curious Wood Engraving," by the Rev. Canon Hume, F.S.A. Then we have some pleasant "Warrington Local Sketches," from the fertile pen of Dr. Kendrick; and an admirable paper upon "Rural Life and Manners in the neighbourhood of Bidstone and Upton, a hundred years ago," by the Rev. Canon Hume, which is one of the best written and most comprehensive of essays. The volumes, it will be seen from this brief notice, are quite equal to any of their predecessors in point of interest, and too much praise cannot be given to a Society that year after year presents such good evidence of the work it is doing.

GROUND FLOWERS AND FERN LEAVES is the pleasing and inviting title of a remarkably pretty volume of poetry by "A.S.K." (published by Ratcliffe and Co., of York Street, Manchester). It is very appropriately dedicated to Mr. William Robinson, the well-known writer, and editor of the "Garden," and contains many gems of thought that are worthy of being ushered in under the full name of the writer, instead of only under his or her initials. It is a charming book, prettily and tastefully issued, and ought to have a very extended sale. Although not the very highest class of poetry, there is not a single page or even line that is disfigured by an impure or harsh or disagreeable thought; and this is a recommendation not lightly to be passed over in these days of "fast writing" and loose principles. "Ground Flowers," though perhaps wanting in artistic finish, does credit to the heart and mind of its author, and glad shall we be to see other works from his pen. To his future works, we trust to see the Author's name in full.

NOVELTIES IN ANNIVERSARY CARDS, GAMES, MAGIC, COSAQUES, ETC.

CRANDALL'S MASQUERADE BLOCKS. (H. Jewitt & Co., Patentees, 27, Red Lion Square, London) are among the nicest and most taking of toys. The "blocks," fitted in an elegant box, are so contrived by having parts of figures on each of their six sides, that they may be placed together in an endless variety of ways, and each time form combinations of figures that are not only pleasing and amusing, but eminently grotesque and curious. They form very pleasing presents for the young of both sexes, and are prepared with great care.

PATENT ROTATING TRANSPARENT SLATE. A wonderful and strikingly novel improvement upon the old-fashioned transparent drawing slates has recently been patented in England and on the continent, by Messrs. H. Jewitt & Co., of London, and bids fair to supersede all others. The advantage of the invention consists of a fixed ground-glass slate, in a strong and useful frame, and beneath it a series of drawing copies are fixed on two rollers (one at each end) and made to rotate at pleasure. By this clever contrivance the copy can be rolled off from beneath the tracing so as to allow of the latter being compared with the former during progress, and can then, if necessary, be brought back for completion. It is an admirable arrangement, and we cordially recommend it to families and to schools, and as presents to the young.

EASTER CARDS AND PICTORIAL OFFERINGS. Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., of the Royal Ulster Works, Belfast, have, with their usual skill and commendable forethought, prepared and issued a series of exquisite cards, texts, and other appropriate designs for the Easter festival now so close upon us. Their designs, which have been most kindly submitted to us, are all that can possibly be desired, and their workmanship of the most exquisitely beautiful and faultless character. Those on which the cross forms the most prominent feature of the design, are beyond praise. One series of these has floral crosses, with golden rays and sacred monogram, with appropriate texts. One of these crosses is entirely composed of chrysanthemums, another of violets, a third of roses, and a fourth of pansies; they are printed in colours true to nature, and brilliant in tone, and are of extreme beauty. On another series the crosses and monograms, of various forms, are intertwined with lily of the valley, forget-me-not, passion flower, ivy, jessamine, etc.; and others, in which all the richness of ancient illumination is successfully reproduced, have conventional roses and other floral decorations well introduced. Another series, on toned cards, have gloriously-drawn groups of flowers—passion flower, lily, arum, convolvulus, cyclamen, and what not—in all their natural beauty of colour and of purely artistic feeling in arrangement, accompanying the appropriate texts, "I am He that liveth and was dead," "I am the Resurrection and the Life," "Now Christ is risen from the dead," and so forth, in gold and colours. Others of diptych and triptych form, richly illuminated in silver, gold, and colours, are of unsurpassed beauty and elegance. Since the days when our old monkish forefathers devoted their entire minds, and every hour of their lives, to the development of the art of illumination, none have produced such perfect works of art, or done so much to bring such marvellously beautiful examples of high art within the reach of all, as Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., and verily they will have their reward! They have done more to educate the country in matters of pure Art than ever the Schools of Design or South Kensington itself, have done or will do. Our readers ought to secure a good selection of these Easter cards, and to send them broadcast to their friends; wherever one of these art-works goes, good must result in more ways than one.

THE ARSENAL BOY, OR TIM'S VICTORY, by Margaret Grey (London: William Poole, Paternoster Row), is one of the nicest juvenile stories we have seen. Pleasantly written, with well laid plan and a good moral, it is one of the healthiest and altogether most advisable of tales to put into the hands of the young. We are much pleased with it.

MR. THEOBALD (of 9, High Street, Lower Norwood), one of the best known and most successful caterers for the amusement of our juveniles, has this season, as usual, brought out several novelties that are worth more than a passing notice. These consist of some remarkably clever mechanical and other inventions, wonders in magic, and art productions of great beauty and excellence. Among the latter the Swiss transferable pictures are the most "taking." These are of endless variety and of great richness and beauty, and are adapted, by the most simple process in the world, for ornamenting letters and envelopes, as well as for albums and scrap books, and for every kind of ornamentation in the thousand-and-one knick-knacks which make a "home of taste" so fascinating. All our readers need do is to send up to Mr. Theobald for a supply of 6d. or 1s. packets of these transferable pictures, and they may, without trouble, decorate their invitation notes or anything else to their hearts' content. For those who care to fill up a gap in an evening's amusement with conjuring and feats of ledgerdom, the "Wizard's Wonderful Cabinet" holds out attractions of no ordinary character—"bottle imps," "nut tricks," "wonderful guinea tricks," "restored ribbons," "mysterious and animated wedding-rings," "magic glass," "handkerchief trick"—these are only a small part of the "tricks" to be played with the contents of this well-arranged shilling's-worth; verily it is "magic made easy," and *cheap* too! Another excellent shilling's-worth is the "Japanese great egg trick," which is supplied complete in all its apparatus in a convenient box. Then again there is the "Cabinet of Marvels"—Pharaoh's serpents, fire stars, sheet lightning, magnesium wire, and a host of other chemical wonders—all in a box together; and then, wonder of wonders, there is the magic cigar-case, one of the cleverest of clever inventions, by which the cigars appear and disappear at will, to the amusement and bewilderment of all to whom they are offered. Then, as a present to a boy, there is the patent Steam-boat, well and strongly made, and capable of being propelled by its own steam for a quarter of an hour at a time; and next the "Pedemascope," which is a clever instrument for producing optical delusions. Mr. Theobald deserves great credit for the many clever inventions which he is constantly producing.

MR. B. SULMAN, of 40, City Road, has produced for the present season a remarkable variety of new and striking designs in greeting cards, suitable for every season of the year—whether for Christmas, the New Year, Birthday, or other national or social anniversary. In variety "their name is legion," and in beauty they are characterised by purity of feeling, elegance of design, richness of colouring, and clearness of execution. Some, of remarkably fine character, are of large size—the size of a sheet of note paper in fact—and are beyond all others we have seen in execution, and in beauty and originality of design; those with groups of roses and camellias, and others with king-fisher and water-lilies, and mice with corn and flowers, the whole in lovely colours on a solid black ground, are matchless in beauty. Another novelty is a series of cards, each subject being surrounded by gilt or coloured "Oxford" frame; these have a pleasing effect, and cannot too highly be commended. Perhaps among all the range of cards, those on which scriptural and religious subjects are depicted, are among the most appropriate and pleasing. The Birth of our Saviour, the Star of Bethlehem, the Adoration of the Magi, Guardian Angels, Floral Crosses, etc., these are some of the most exquisite yet produced. Mr. Sulman deserves the highest credit for imparting a healthy and eminently religious tone to his cards, and thus does incalculable good among the masses by whom they are received; this is a step in the right direction, and we wish him "God Speed" in this mission of usefulness. Of the now very popular and fashionable description of cards—those with floral, natural history, and other designs in gorgeous colours on a dead black ground, Mr. Sulman has produced the largest variety of any we have seen, and not only so, but the most pleasing and beautiful. The mechanical cards—those which by the simple pulling of a cord and tassel, or a slide of card, produce magic effects of fairy-like beauty—it is impossible to say too much in praise; they are, decidedly, the cleverest, most complicated, and most exquisite of any in the market. Besides these, Mr. Sulman has, as usual, produced an infinite variety of juvenile cards, which are all that can be desired, as are also the frosted series, which are so natural in their coldness as to give one the shivers to look at them! We have reserved to the last the mention of some half-dozen other cards which have been submitted to us, and which are, to our mind, among the most thoroughly artistic of any we have seen. These are, one on which a dog lies at a closed door, another with swallows flitting about nests and eaves, and a series of four others wherein birds, foliage, and flowers are exquisitely coloured on a ground-work of rich chocolate. To enumerate, even very briefly, a title of the lovely productions of Mr. Sulman—the creations of his genius, which seems to achieve greater things year by year—would take up many pages. We must therefore, reluctantly close our notice with one general remark, that all his productions are good and in pure taste, and excellent in execution. He has the proud distinction of supplying his cards to the Princess of Wales and others of the Royal Family, and they are worthy of the patronage.

MESSES. MULLORD (Penn Street, Hoxton), have introduced a new game under the name of "Snip," played in the same manner as our old friends "Snap" and "Grab." The characters, all very effectively printed in colours and gold, are the Prince of Wales and Prince Bismarck, Henry Irving and Miss Thompson, Darwin and Captain Webb, Alfred Tennyson, the Claimant and Dr. Kenealy, Disraeli and Gladstone, Plimsoll, Bright, and Lowe. It is an excellent game, and will be quite an acquisition to any family party. The same firm have again, this season, produced their famous "Game of the Willow Pattern Plate," which we have before commended very highly. It is one of the funniest and jolliest of card-games for a merry party. The same firm has also forwarded to us a remarkably elegant present in form of a fan of seven folds, formed of exquisitely embossed and perforated cards, bearing sweetly pretty coloured pictures and appropriate verses. It is one of the most elegant of all the elegancies of the season.

MR. THEOBALD (High Street, Lower Norwood), has introduced an entirely new idea in game-cards. These consist of a set of cards on which portions of tunes are cleverly arranged and printed. These can be put together in an indefinite variety of ways, and no matter how placed, fresh tunes are the result. The game is called "Aritta's Magic Musical Cards," and is one of the pleasantest for a party that we have seen. An endless variety of dance music, for which every player is his or her own composer, can be played on the piano from arranging these cards.

THE GEM NEEDLE CASE, the production of Mr. Harper, of Redditch, is one of the most elegant and pleasing of novelties. Exquisitely decorated with floral designs on papier-mâché ground; lined with regal purple watered silk; fitted with a liberal supply of needles and an ivory bodkin; it forms one of the prettiest and most acceptable of presents for a lady.

Messrs. THOMAS SMITH & Co. (Wilson Street, Finsbury Square), have for this season succeeded in producing the most sumptuous and astonishing costume cosques of any yet attempted. They are simply magnificent in their general appearance in the boxes, and of faultless excellence when their contents are displayed. They rank among the largest, best, and most deservedly popular of cosaque makers, and are always among the first to introduce new and elegant novelties. Taking advantage of the public interest attached to the Indian visit of the Prince of Wales, this energetic firm have, at an immense outlay, produced a series of "India" and of "Suez" cosques of surpassing beauty; to these we have much pleasure in directing special attention. They will, unquestionably, be the cosques of the season, and ought to form a prominent feature at every evening party throughout the land. The "India" cosques, twelve in number, rich in gold and colours, and of large size, are arranged in a box nearly a foot and a half long, whose lid bears one of the best drawn and most effectively printed chromo-lithograph designs, exhibiting a spirited tiger-hunting scene, as well as a dozen gorgeously habited oriental heads, indicative of the contents of the cosques; each of which enfolds a head dress (no two alike) of exquisite make and true in form to the oriental originals. The "Suez" series, also twelve in number, are arranged in a box of similar size, the clever chromo representing the pyramids, the sphinx, and an assemblage of Egyptian characteristics, and also twelve admirable heads in appropriate costumes. The cosques themselves are decorated in gold and rich colours, with pure Egyptian designs, and each one (as in the "India" series) bears a lovely chromo representing the costume it encloses. For excellence of manufacture, for originality of design, for artistic treatment, and for absolute novelty, these cosques may be pronounced faultless, and they ought not only to invite but to *command* an immense sale. We strongly recommend all who wish to give a zest to an evening's amusement, and all who desire to make an appropriate and acceptable present to their friends, to provide themselves with these charmingly beautiful and costly "Suez" and "India" cosques. Of others of Messrs. Smith's varied productions we hope to take another, and early, opportunity of giving an extended notice. We perceive that the trade mark of the firm is a combination of the Cross, the Anchor, and the Heart—the emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity. They may have *faith* in the discrimination of the public in choosing their productions above others; they may *hope*, and be confident of receiving a full measure of support; and they may rest assured that the creating of such artistic trifles is a *charity* indeed to those who otherwise would have had to fall back upon the more homely crackers for the amusement of their friends.

THE KINDER GARTEN PATENT SLATE DESK. One of the most compact, useful, and convenient of desks for children that has ever been introduced into this country, is the "Kinder Garten Patent Slate Desk," recently patented both in England and in France, by Messrs. H. Jewitt & Co., of 141, Leighton Road, London. To it we desire to direct attention. The desk is of convenient size for a child, and its sloping top, surrounded by a frame, is so arranged that the lower two-thirds of its depth is formed of slate, and the upper, or remaining third, is filled with sixteen slides of drawing and writing copies, which exactly fill in the space, and are held in by a clasp. The "copies" are well selected, carefully drawn, and faultless in every particular, and they have this decided advantage—they are printed in white lines on a black ground, so that the child sees in front of him the very lines, in white, which he has to copy in white with his slate pencil. It is impossible to speak too highly of the clearness, the precision, and the beauty with which these "copies" are executed, and none can possibly be better for teaching drawing and writing from than they are. The underside of the desk forms, by a judicious and ingenious contrivance, an excellent receptacle for keeping the slate pencil, slate cleaner, and rule; with which articles each desk is fitted. The whole is strong and well made, and is the best thing of its kind ever invented. For home and nursery use, or for infant and advanced schools, as well as for every educational institution in the land,—especially board schools—these desks will be a great boon, and we trust to see them largely introduced. They are strong, well made, admirably adapted to every requirement, and in every way faultless.

MR. R. CANTON, of Aldersgate Street, has, as usual, sent us a charming selection of New Year's Cards, which fully maintain his high reputation for excellence of design and beauty of colour-printing, as well as for novelty and richness. Mr. Canton's productions are all, as we have before said, printed on his own premises, and under his own eye, and they are matchless in originality and finish. They deserve an extensive sale in every nook and corner of the land. We shall return to his productions on another occasion.

THE SPELLING BEE DICTIONARY, published by Mr. G. Harrison, is the most compact and best arranged we have seen.

NEW MUSIC.

MESSRS. ASHDOWN & PARRY (Hanover Square), send us, as usual, a selection of their musical novelties of the season, and, likewise "as usual," these are of the highest possible class, as everything that emanates from their house is. By Sydney Smith, whose creations are always thoroughly masterly and good, we have, "*Mosè in Egitto*," a splendid fantasia on Rossini's Opera; a brilliant fantasia on Verdi's "*Trovatore*;" "*Le Bivouac*," a grand martial piece; and "*Airs Ecosais*," spirited and charming beyond conception. By Mr. Lott, we have a clever fantasia, "*In the Highlands*," founded on favourite Scotch airs; and "*Snowdon*," in which Welsh airs are introduced. These are splendid compositions. By Boyton Smith we have, "*La Danse des Sauterelles*," which will be a great favourite; and by Louis Dale, "*La Maja*," "*Coraline*," and the "*Magic Harp*;" three faultlessly beautiful productions which we cordially commend. "*Ashdown and Parry's Second Album of Dance Music*," is all that can be desired. It is a splendid selection, and no one ought to be without it. It is the best shilling's-worth we have seen.

FROM MESSRS. METZLER & Co. (67, Great Marlborough Street), we have the "*Princess Toto Quadrilles*," by the inimitable and highly-gifted Charles Godfrey (Bandmaster of the Royal Horse Guards), airs from Clay's Comic Opera of the Princess Toto; they are among the most brilliant and fascinating of quadrilles, and will be general favourites. "*The World of Dreams*," from the "*Princess Toto*" (The charming words of which are by W. S. Gilbert, and the music by Frederic Clay), is a decided success. The words run to the music, and the music harmonizes with the words, and form a *morceau* of the choicest kind. It is a song for the drawing-room or the concert, and one that will please every listener. Another of Metzler's productions is "*Tambourin*," by Cotford Dick; it is a sweet composition.

MESSRS. DUFF AND STEWART (147, Oxford Street), send us, as usual with this renowned house, some of the choicest musical novelties of the season. Foremost among these is one of what we presume to be a series of musical illustrations of Royal Academy Pictures—a kind of rendering of the feeling of the artist into melody. The piece before us, "*Below the Doge's Palace*," bears an exquisitely lithographed copy of Frith's famous picture, and who can say that Charles Oberthur has not faithfully and vividly translated the sentiment of the picture into the language of music? Next we have two striking "sets"—the "*Don Quixote Quadrilles*," and the "*Don Quixote Galop*," arranged from Frederic Clay's Opera of that name, by Charles Coote; they are simply admirable, and Alfred Concannon's spirited coloured designs add immeasurably to their attractiveness. "*Gentle Words*," by W. C. Levey, and "*One Love Alone*," by Berthold Tours (words by S. K. Cowan), are two of the most charming songs yet written, and will find echoes in every heart, as will Longfellow's "*Children*," set to music by Levey. These are all acquisitions to the repertoire of the highest order, and we recommend our friends to obtain them at once. They will be universal favourites.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

ELTON AND YOULGREAVE.

THE following is copied from the add. MSS., Brit. Mus., 24, 460.

"ELTON.

"Inq: at Yolgreve 18 Sep. 1 & 2 P. & M. Before Humphrey Bradborne Esq. & Anthony Gell gent. by virtue of the Queen's Com to them directed & by the oath of George Bowden gent. Rob. Langesdon gent. John Wyggley yeo. Tho. Rawlinson gent. Ricard. Stubbyng yeo Tho. Whyte yeo. John Townarowe yeo Godf. Stackshaw gent. John Wygley of Wyrksworth gent. John More yeo Will. Pointon of Huslow yeo. Jac. Shaw yeo. Thurstan Hodgkynson yeo Henry James yeo. Tho. Goddyne yeo. —who say that the rent of 68/- in the Com named was not given in perpetuity by Godf. Foljambe kt or his ancestors to the support & maintenance of any chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of Elton for ever; and they further say that the Priest had the rent aforesaid within 5 years before the first day of the Session of Parl. in the 1 Edw. 6. but by any sec^m made by Godfrey Foljambe kt or his ancestors, but at the will of James Foljambe kt." [Orig. in Ex^r].

PEDIGREE OF ASHTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH, OF HATHERSAGE.

CHARLES ASHTON, of Castleton, in 1695 =

Robert Ashton, of Stony Middleton, Born = Elizabeth, dau. of Teasles,
1566, ob. 1688, set. 60, younger son.
of Tolley, co. of Derby.

John, dau. of Francis = Robert Ashton, of Stony Middleton, = Frances, dau. of John Feame, = Alice, dau. of Godfrey Kirk
Sharp, 1st wife. Earl, Sheriff, co. Derby, 1686. Born of Hartington, 2nd wife M-
1610, Oble. June 27, 1687, set. 71. ried at Hartington, May 15,
Burd. at Hathersage, 27th June, 1687. 1686.

Sarah Ashton, married April 18th, 1689. (Received as her = Edward Downes, of Shrigley
(portion Nether Padley, purchased from William Fitz- Hall, co. Chester. Born 1662.
herbert, Ksq.)

Benjamin = Christiana, Samuel Joseph = Anne, Cornelius
Ashton, of dau. of Ashton, of Ashton, of Ashton, of
Hathersage, 2nd wife M-
Born 1648. nry. of co. Middle-
Oble. Feb. 15, 1716. York. 1688, set. 67.
Born 1649. 36, at Row-
Oble. June 1708. set. 64.
1692.

Alexander Ashton,
dau. of Castleton. Born 1627
Aged 40 in 1667.

Robert Ashton, of = Dorothy, dau. of Alexander Ash = Alice, dau. & co-
Bradway & Nor- Robert Wood of ton, of Whitelley
ton, Ksq. Born Monk Bretton, Wood, gent, bur-
1681, Oble. Feb. Parish of Koy- ried at Whitelley
9, 1716, set. 86. ton, co. of York, Dale of Whitelley
buried at Der- Gent. Married Wood. Married
there, Feb. 4, at Bradfield, May
1688, Oble. March 18th, 1689.

Robert Ashton, of = Dorothy, dau. of Alexander Ash = Alice, dau. & co-
Bradway & Nor- Robert Wood of ton, of Whitelley
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buried at Der- Gent. Married Wood. Married
there, Feb. 4, at Bradfield, May
1688, Oble. March 18th, 1689.

Richard Dr. Rachael, Doro- Ro- Alice, Thomas,
Ashton, of Ashton, Obly. becom. Oble. inf.
Bradway and Master
of Jesus in Lin-
colnshire Cam-
Oble. 1706. bridge.

Robert Ashton, of White-
ley Wood, Esq., Lord of
the Manor of Bamford, co.
Derby, 1688. Bapt. at
Sheffield, 19th April, 1688.
Oble. before 1717. In de-
fault of issue, Bamford to
go to Robert the uncle.

Elizabeth, dau. of
Whiteley Wood, Esq., Lord of
the Manor of Bamford, co.
Derby, 1688. Bapt. at
Sheffield, 19th April, 1688.
Oble. before 1717. In de-
fault of issue, Bamford to
go to Robert the uncle.

Robert Ashton, of White-
ley Wood, Esq., Lord of
the Manor of Bamford, co.
Derby, 1688. Bapt. at
Sheffield, 19th April, 1688.
Oble. before 1717. In de-
fault of issue, Bamford to
go to Robert the uncle.

Robert Ashton,
Oble. an infant,
1687. Over Pad-
ley & £500 to
build a House
there with rever-
sion to Benjamin,
his uncle.

Robert, eldest son, born 1676, Ob. Aug. 24, 1717, at his father's age, est. 41.

Christo-pher, 2nd son, killed at the Bat-tle of —

Benjamin, born Nov., 1684, Ob. Dec. 25, 1725, est. 42. Buried at Hathersage, Will dated Sept. 7, 1725.

Philip, born 1684, Ob. Oct. 1690, est. 2.

Philip, born 1691, Ob. Oct. 1695, est. 6.

Joseph, born 1694, Ob. Oct. 1698, est. 2.

Alicia Maria, born 1681, married Jan. 16, 1704, died William Fitzherbert, of Tillington, and ultimately became heir of Roschell's

Christian, = William Spence, of Canon Hall, Esq. Jan. 5th, 1715, Ob. Nov. 20, 1756, Buried at Caw-thorne.

Property, whose name was Thomas.

Robert, Ob. S. P.

Charles, Ob. S. P.

Benjamin, Ob. S. P.

Thomas, Ob. S. P.

John. Benjamin and William. Twiss. Ob. Unmarried.

Christiana, = William Shuttleworth, Esq. Born Dec. 2, 1710, Ob. Sept. 4, 1780, est. 70. Capt. 7th Fusiliers. Son of Richard, of Gawthorpe & Forcet, M. P. Sixth in succession of that name. Was at Gibraltar in 1744.

Alicia Maria, Born = John Greaves, Ann. = Walter Stanhope. Married in 1732. of Sowerby Hall, Ob. Oct. 1756. Ob. at Bur-lington, Jan. 10, 1812, est. 90. 1798, est. 89. S. P.

William. John. Born. Ashton, Born = Ann, dau. of John. Born. Nov. 13, 1760. Aug. 28th. Paul. Born Jan. 1794, est. 44. Married Sep. 5, July 9th, 1807. Born Feb. 1890. 19, 1777. Ob. Feb. 1845, 1865, est. 77. R. Artillery.

Edmund, Born Oct. 29, 1755. Killed April 25th, 1791, est. 35, at Tellington, in the East Indian, 77th Regiment.

James, Born = Elizabeth Goodwin, Benjamin. Christiana. Born March 13, 1757. of Barmes Hall, co York, Montash. 25th, 1762. Drowned. Sept. 27, 1820, est. 72. S. P.

John Ash. John Spen = 1st wife in 1842. Maria. William Samuel. Christiana. Alicia Maria. Ann. Born. Mathilda = Rev. Robt. Julia. son Spen- cer, Ash- Wright, dau. of Rev. Paul. Born Jan. 6th, 1820. Ob. at Torquay, Sept. 29, 1838. Buried at Parish of Tor-mabon, co. Devon. 1838. est. 19.

2nd wife, Emily dau. of Bolton Peel, 22nd, Married Feb. 25, 1846.

Maria. Henrietta. Born = Richard Frederick For- ton. John Peel. Born. Emily Alicia. Isabella Ashton. William Shuttleworth. Julia Maria. Born Dec. 14, 1842. Only child by Mar. March 21, 1868. Ob. Jan. 18th, 1870. Buried at Leman-ington. Born March 28th, 1848. Born August 28th, 1850. Born Nov. 28th, 1850. June 27th, 1854.

by 1st wife. Ob. Feb. 1, 1872. Buried at Cheltenham. Bur. at Cheltenham.

SAMUEL HACKER, Esq.

INFORMATION is required relative to the parentage and family connexions of Samuel Hacker, Esq., of Duffield, in Derbyshire, who sometime during the first half of the last century married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Crompton, of Derby, and widow of Henry Cope, Esq., of Duffield. He was probably nearly related to the Nottinghamshire family, and any particulars relative to him, or, indeed, any other members of the Hacker family, would be gladly received by

A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

PARISH REGISTERS.

HAVING noticed in a very interesting paper upon the Parish Registers of the Chapelry of Stretford, recently communicated to "THE RELIQUARY," a statement to the effect that a child of one of the incumbents of Stretford was baptized twice upon the same day—records of the baptism being found both at Stretford and Flixton—may I be permitted to remark that such duplicate entries are by no means uncommon, and that they hardly bear the construction which has been put upon them in this particular instance? The Parish Registers of Newark-upon-Trent contain numerous entries of the burials of persons who were elsewhere interred, as for example, "Thomas Staunton, Gent. died 21 of March, 1629, and was buried at Staunton;" again, "Dr. Woolhouse buried at Muskhams 31 May 1723;" and "Mr. Edmund Hynd buried at Laxton 21 May, 1739;" and there are other entries in the same registers, of burials at North and South Muskhams, Hawton, Rolleston, Laxton, Winckburn, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood. The registers of Trowell, in Nottinghamshire, contain an entry of the marriage of John Hacker, Gent., and Mary Rippon, of Nottingham, which was celebrated at Radford, August the 31st, 1693; whilst the marriage of John Borlase Warren, Esq., and Mrs. Bridget Rosell, which was actually celebrated at Risley, in Derbyshire, November the 14th, 1752, is to be found in the registers of the neighbouring parish of Stapleford. A former rector of Strelley has entered in his registers the burial of his "Cousin Jaques," who was interred in one of the parish churches of the town of Nottingham, May the 15th, 1688. At Lenton, near Nottingham, the registers contain this entry: "Mr. Robert West buried May 14, 1655," whilst in the registers of the adjoining parish of Beeston is found the following: "Master Robert West, of Lenton, buried 14 of May, 1655." Here it is obviously impossible to tell where the interment actually took place, but it could hardly be argued from this that the remains of Mr. Robert West must have been twice buried on one day. Such duplicate entries were probably complimentary on the part of some neighbouring clergyman, and such an explanation is highly probable in the instance in question. Additional security, in case of the loss or accidental destruction of the registers of the parish at which the baptism, marriage, or burial took place, might likewise be some motive for this peculiar and often puzzling practice.

A. E. L. L.

DEED RELATING TO LANDS AT HOLMSFORD, DERBYSHIRE.

THE following extract from p. 627 of the Catalogue of Antiquities, &c., exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall, London, in May, 1861, will be of especial interest to Derbyshire Archaeologists. It is included under the head of "Miscellaneous Objects," a fitting reason why it was not alluded to in the notice of the work which appeared in Vol. X of the "RELIQUARY," page 247, et seq.—

"A Counterpart of an Indenture made March 18th, 29 Queen Elizabeth (1586) between Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, of the One Part, and John Claye of Cryche, in the co. of Derby, Gentleman, of the Other Part. The document relates to lands and tenements in Holmesford, co. Derby, late in the occupation of Roger Hatcher, and forming part of the possessions of Anthony Babington, but forfeited by his attainder, and granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, his heirs and assigns, and by him sold to the said John Claye in consideration of £15.

'W. Raleigh
Sigillat deliberat et
recognit cora me
Matthe. Carew

'Sealed and Deliv'd in the pnce of Andrew Coltarnith; S. H. Langhorn:
Roberte Mawle: Rob^t Roper: Fraunce Asseynall: Thom's Isley.'

Exhibited by Edward Basil Jupp, F.S.A."

general allusion to this transfer appears in Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. II. p. 820.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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